



The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1914.

Announcement of the April "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.

Notes of the Month.

THE following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries at the meeting held on January 15: The Rev. H. A. Hudson, Major A. T. Craig, Captain C. W. Cottrell-Dormer, and Messrs. Robert Bagster, W. A. Cater, W. Blake Odgers, K.C., Henry Oppenheimer, C. G. J. Port, and C. W. Whitaker.

A Reuter's telegram from Rome in the *Standard*, January 24, said: "An important archaeological discovery is announced in the shape of a burial-place of the Stone Age which has just been found by Professor Dell'Osso, of Ancona, in the Valle Bibrata (province of Abruzzi). The bodies are not buried, but are all laid in small cabins, containing from two to eight each, and are ranged on either side of these little huts on low platforms sloping towards the centre.

"With a single exception the bodies all rest on one side, with the knees drawn up. . . .

"In one of the cabins, almost in the centre of the group, there are no bodies, but a big circular hearth, around which it is assumed, from the quantities of bones of animals and fragments of broken earthenware pots around it, the funeral banquets were held. The objects found in the cabins with the bodies have remarkable importance from the archaeological point of view, as they prove the existence of a degree of civilization, especi-

VOL. X.

ally as regards vases and such utensils, never hitherto observed in the Neolithic Age."

A good example of the preservation of historic buildings has been set by the sons of Mr. Frank Bruton, of Newent, Gloucestershire. These gentlemen have purchased the fine timbered Guildhall of that town, and will present it to the corporation as a memorial of their father. The hall, a precious relic of old England, dates from the sixteenth century.

The Colchester Town Council have decided to expend £70 in preserving the Roman gateway ruins at Balkerne Hill, Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who has offered to superintend the work, having stated that there is not another gate like it in this country.

We take the following curious note from the *Athenaeum*, February 14: "The recent discovery in Russian Poland, in the trunk of a tree struck by lightning, of a golden crown alleged to be that of the old Kings of Poland, has attracted some attention. As the result of careful examination, Dr. Radzikovski states that it is really the Czech crown of the Kings of Bohemia, and that the Emperor Charles IV. had it made for himself, and wore it at a wedding in Cracow in the year 1363. The chroniclers reported that he lost it on his journey back to Germany, and that all efforts to recover it were in vain. Now an accident has revealed its place of concealment."

Dr. Ashby, the President of the British School at Rome, contributed two long and remarkable articles to the *Times* of February 10 and 13 on recent archaeological research in Italy, in continuation of like articles printed in the same paper a year previously. The first dealt with discoveries in Rome itself in 1913—on the Palatine, under the Flavian Palace, in the Forum, and on other sites; while the second described important work done in the rest of Italy—at Veii and Ostia, at several places in Northern Italy, in Southern Italy and Sardinia. Dr. Ashby emphasized the need for systematic record. His summary of the work of the year, said the *Times*, February 13, in a leading article, "tends to

L

enforce a point on which he himself speaks with emphasis. He repeats what was said in these columns by his colleague Mrs. Strong last May—that it is more important that the work already done should be systematized and properly catalogued than that all the money should be spent in attempts at fresh discoveries, often far afield. A very great deal has been found under the soil of Italy during the last thirty years, and, unfortunately, little of it has been recorded in such a way as to make the knowledge generally accessible. Dr. Ashby points out that most of the Government museums in Italy still want a proper scientific catalogue, and that such important objects as the terracottas found at Falerii remain unpublished. The criticism is most reasonable. The present generation may well be content to leave some discoveries to be made by their successors, so long as the abundance of new matter already brought to light is duly recorded and made available to scholars all over the world."

In another long archaeological article in the *Times* of January 24, Mr. C. L. Woolley described with much detail of interest the work done, and important discoveries made, in 1913 at Carchemish in the course of the excavations which are being carried out on behalf of the British Museum. There was an article on the same subject, with many good illustrations, by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, in the *Illustrated London News* of the same date.

Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, chief architect of the Government Office of Works in Edinburgh, who two years ago discovered at the rear of Holyrood Palace the foundations of one of the earliest Christian churches, announces that he has discovered remains in Edinburgh Castle of the ancient fortress known as King David's Tower. He has also found the well which supplied the castle and garrison with water. Excavations revealed much of King David's Tower still standing, its walls 8 feet thick, and rising to a height of nearly 50 feet above the original rock surface. On one side the structure had evidently suffered by bombardment, and this supposition has been proved by the recovery from the interior of the tower of many articles, including cannon-

balls. The disappearance of the tower is explained by the fact that the Half-Moon Battery, a feature of Edinburgh Castle which has existed for nearly 350 years, covers it up entirely. Stalagmites rising from the ground, some extending to 7 feet 6 inches long, and the size of the stalactites from the roofs, show that the vaults of the tower have not been disturbed for a very long time. This discovery led to the finding of the ancient well, which Mr. Oldrieve regards as one of the most interesting in Britain. Water was found in it to a depth of 60 feet. The well was pumped dry, cleaned out, and thoroughly surveyed.

During excavation work in Silver Street, Gainsborough, in the locality of Chapel Staithe, skeleton remains have been discovered embedded in the hard dry sand. Chapel Staithe, a landing-place on the Trent side, was, according to local tradition, a favourite landing-place of the Vikings when their long ships came up the Trent. It is not far from the famous Old Hall, the site of which is so closely associated with the names of Sweyn and Canute; in fact, the first-named Norse King is said to have died there. The frequent discovery of skeleton remains near to Chapel Staithe lends colour to the supposition that the place must have been the scene of a fierce fight between the Vikings and the natives. Some of the skeletons have been of enormous size, and the skulls have shown the marks of axe or sword. A skull found was split on the crown, and the well-preserved teeth were ground flat. It was evidently the skull of a big man, as the bottom jaw-bone measured exactly 4 inches across.

Altar frontals with a very interesting history were sold at Christie's on February 9. They came from Llanherne Convent, Cornwall. One was worked by Lady Mary Lovel, the daughter of Lord Rogers, who founded an English convent at Antwerp in 1619, and died in 1628. Another was worked by Lady Mary Petre, and presented by her to the community in 1699 as a jubilee gift. Both the frontals were brought over to the Llanherne Convent in 1794. They were bought by Mr. W. E. Hurcombe, of London and Lynton, for £210.

By a generous act of private munificence the Victoria and Albert Museum has just come into possession of one of the most beautiful existing examples of a mediæval English craftsman's work, the silver-gilt covered bowl formerly at Studley Royal Church, near Ripon. Mr. Harvey Hadden, the donor of this splendid gift to the nation, has for some time past shown his interest in the

possessed by our English craftsmen of the Gothic period, which to us of a more mechanical age seems inspired. Its most remarkable feature is the chased and engraved decoration with which the surface is covered, consisting of leafy wreaths that form, both on bowl and cover, what has been happily termed "a sort of tree of knowledge," inasmuch as they bear on short



THE STUDLEY BOWL.

building up of a worthy representation of English silversmiths' work in the Museum, and by the donation of this superb object he has endowed the collection with an example of which the importance can hardly be over-estimated.



The form, proportions, and decoration, of the Studley bowl are alike admirable, and illustrate to the full that instinct for beauty

stalks the characters of a black-letter alphabet, preceded by a cross and concluded by a group of contractions used in mediæval Latin manuscripts. From the character of the design and of the lettering, it is evident that the bowl dates from the latter part of the fourteenth century. It is interesting to know that by a will of not more than fifty years later, preserved at York, John Morton, Esq., of that city, bequeathed in 1431

to his cousin, Robert Gaytenby, "unum collok pece argenti cum scriptura ABC in cooperculo" (*i.e.*, a silver bowl with the ABC inscribed on the cover), apparently a bowl of a similar kind. It is clear from the description of it that this other Yorkshire bowl was a piece of domestic and not ecclesiastical plate, and there is no reason to suggest any different origin for the Studley bowl. The bowl was examined and discussed four years ago by the Society of Antiquaries, and is fully described and illustrated in Mr. Jackson's *History of English Plate*.



A faculty for the sale of the bowl for the sum of £3,000 was granted about a year ago, and at the time was the subject of some discussion. By the decision of the Chancellor of the Diocese the power to sell was made conditional on the object being acquired for the national collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum. It remains to be stated that the acquisition of the bowl was rendered possible by the kindness of another friend of the Museum, Mr. C. J. Jackson, F.S.A., who with the utmost readiness advanced the sum required during the interval which has elapsed, and by whose intervention at the outset the proposal now happily accomplished took shape.



A series of free weekly lectures at the various museums, Hull, has been given throughout the winter by the Curator, Mr. T. Sheppard. The first, on December 4, was entitled "How to See the Collections." Those yet to come are "East Yorkshire in Mediæval Times," March 5; "Hull Coins, Tokens and Medals," March 12; "Life in the Sea," March 19; and "The Natural History Collections," March 26. Mr. Sheppard is indefatigable in making the value of the contents of the various museums under his charge known to his fellow-citizens, and in stimulating and developing interest in the historical and archæological wealth of the district.



Professor A. H. Sayce wrote as follows in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, January 27:

"Professor Garstang's latest discovery at Meroë is of the highest interest and impor-

tance. He has found two stelæ with long and complete inscriptions in Meroitic demotic, one, at least, of which is shown by the sculptures above it to be of a historical document relating to the conquest of the tribes of the Sudan. It is the first time that anything of the kind has been found, and the inscriptions, with their numerous geographical names, give us at last the means of finally settling the values of the letters of the Meroitic demotic alphabet and ascertaining the outlines of the Meroitic grammar. For the history of the Ethiopian kingdom the inscriptions promise to be of the first importance. The stelæ are magnificent monuments in themselves, such as would be coveted by a museum. They are a fitting close to the work that has been done by Professor Garstang on the site of the royal city since I was last here, three years ago. What he has accomplished since then is simply astounding, and I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment and admiration at the amount of work that has been got through. A great city has been uncovered almost to its foundations, and tons of earth to an enormous extent have been removed. It is necessary to walk over the ground in order to realize what a vast city the ancient Meroë was, and that it has been once more actually restored to the light of day."



Antiquaries will have noted with satisfaction the appointment of Dr. J. H. Round as honorary historical adviser to the Crown in Peerage cases. No man is better fitted to fill such a post.



The Society of Antiquaries have issued, price 2s. 6d., the first of the Reports of their Research Committee. This takes the form of a very full and detailed report by Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox on "Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1912." It fills nearly 100 large and well-printed pages, and is illustrated by a large folding plan, many fine photographic plates, and a large number of illustrations in the text. Mr. Bushe-Fox describes in careful detail the results of the exploration of the five sites examined, and then, after a few general remarks, gives a full description of each article found, taking first small objects

in metal, stone, and bone, which are followed by white clay statuettes, lamps and candlesticks, glass—of which only fragments were found—graffiti, pottery—370 potters' marks and fragments of marks were recorded, and are all here duly catalogued and annotated—and coins. The coins found numbered 245. They were identified on the site by Mr. A. Hayter, and the final list here printed was prepared by him and by Mr. Mattingley, of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum. Every antiquary who is interested in Roman Britain should have a copy of this admirably prepared Report.



The excavations undertaken by the Morant Club on the site of the ancient Priory of Dunmow have, states the *Times*, resulted in several interesting discoveries. The excavations were undertaken with the express object of discovering the tomb of Robert Fitzwalter, who was the leader of the Barons when King John signed Magna Carta at Runnymede, and was thought to have been buried immediately in front of the high-altar in the priory church. All that now remains of the church is a portion of the south aisle, which since the demolition of the priory has been used as a parish church. After the bases of the pillars of the north aisle had been located about 2 feet below the surface, the site of the altar was found, and there were unearthed three bricked tombs, divided only by the brick partition, and in échelon position. There was evidence of interment, but not a vestige of any coffin in the tombs, which had apparently been broken open and filled up with débris. It is proposed to erect a memorial to Robert Fitzwalter.



"Unless steps are immediately taken to prevent it," said the *Globe* of February 9, "Lincoln will lose one of the most interesting vestiges of its past. The boundaries of the old Roman city are still clearly defined, but the fosse is now being filled up by the erection of very commonplace dwellings. Unless the civic authorities step in and buy the fosse for preservation as an open space, the whole will soon be built over—another example of the incurable carelessness of our civic authorities in regard to the past."

The London County Council have written to the Corporation of London urging that the sixteenth and seventeenth century houses in Cloth Fair, which are in imminent danger of destruction, shall be preserved. The letter states: "Of the twenty-two houses referred to . . . only five are described as unfit for habitation; the others are stated to be fit for occupation, or it is implied that they could be brought into a proper state of repair. The Council, of course, is always in full accord with a vigorous policy of clearing insanitary areas, the evils of which cannot be effectually remedied in any other way. I am directed, however, to urge that the unique character of the buildings proposed to be dealt with in the present instance makes it desirable that, before their destruction is decided upon, every suggestion for preserving them, whether by co-operation with the owners or lessees to secure their being put into a proper state of repair, or by the Corporation undertaking the work under the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913, should be carefully considered." The Council suggest that, if preservation of the street is impossible, the Corporation should arrange their plans in such a way that the historic houses should remain a feature of the architectural scheme.



The Corporation have also been approached on the same subject by the Secretary of the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London. He writes: "As this group of houses forms a unique corner of London, dating back to the period before the Great Fire, we would urge you to consider whether it is not possible to prepare a scheme for reconstructing these houses in preference to rebuilding the whole area, which, lying as it does in a sort of backwater, need never be included in any great scheme for the development of the district. A restoration of this description has been most successfully carried out in the case of a Dutch house at Bristol, and we believe that, if this can be done, tenants of a wholly different character than the present ones could readily be found, with the result that the whole neighbourhood would be improved, and would, together with the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, form a centre of

surpassing interest for all lovers of this great City of London."



The British Archæological Association will visit Arundel in May, and will hold their annual congress at Shrewsbury from June 29 to July 4. The Cambrian Archæological Association will hold their annual gathering in the third week in August, with Dolgelly as headquarters; it is sixty-four years since the Association last visited Dolgelly. The sixty-sixth annual general meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological Society will be held at Bath on June 23, 24, and 25, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Earl Waldegrave.



We are glad to hear that Norfolk has followed the lead of several other counties in establishing a Photographic Survey. The "Norwich Public Library Photographic Survey Record of Norfolk and Norwich" was founded last year. Its object is "to preserve, by permanent photographic process, records of antiquities, art, architecture, geology and palæontology, natural history, passing events of local or historical importance, portraits, old documents, prints, and characteristic scenery, of the County of Norfolk." The Survey's first Exhibition of Local Record Photographs was held at Norwich during the first two weeks of December, and appears to have been most successful. It gave visitors a lively idea of the possibilities of the movement, and must have made many wish that such "history-recording" could have been done by their forefathers. The value of such a record as a well-organized and well-directed Photographic Survey may achieve is obvious to every one, and all organizations of the kind deserve every possible encouragement.



At the meeting of the Court of Common Council of the City of London on February 5, a letter was read from Mr. Philip Norman drawing attention to the excavations at the site of the old General Post Office, and of the discovery of pot-holes containing Roman antiquities, and asking for the assistance of the corporation in raising a fund towards re-opening the holes. Mr. Kekewich (chair-

man of the Library Committee) said that the excavations had revealed places where undoubtedly the Romans threw their old pots. There might be something valuable discovered, and he thought steps ought to be taken as early as possible to find out. It was agreed that the Library Committee should expend a sum not exceeding £50 in re-opening the holes.



We take the following Note from the *Morning Post*, February 12: "There are signs that Old English silver is going to take an increasingly prominent place in the sale-room. Several times already this season we have had to record high prices for fine pieces, and there were two at Messrs. Christie's yesterday for which large sums were paid. One was an Elizabethan silver-gilt cup and cover, designed on fine lines and well preserved, which came from a nobleman in Germany, whose family has possessed it for several generations. It is 10½ inches high and weighs 16 ounces 1 pennyweight, and Mr. S. J. Phillips paid £1,300 for it. The date of this cup is 1582 (the maker's mark, three trefoils in shaped shield); it may be interesting to recall that in 1906 another Elizabethan cup, dated a few years later, 1598, and weighing only 10 ounces 7 pennyweights, was sold in the same rooms for £870. Yesterday's cup has a V-shaped bowl and shaped lip, and is supported on a fluted vase-shaped stem and circular spreading foot, and the cover is doubly domed and surmounted by a fluted and moulded baluster. Both cup and cover are very delicately engraved with Tudor roses and strap-work. The other piece was a large oblong salver, 24 inches by 18 inches, a characteristic example of Paul Lamerie's work, dated 1741. It weighs 179 ounces, and Messrs. Gooden and Fox paid for it 120s. per ounce, £1,074—a very high price for a salver."



Tokens of the Southern Hop-Gardens.

BY ERNEST SMITH.

HOP-TOKEN collecting is a comparatively new branch of numismatics. Indeed, I fail to see why I should even make use of the word "comparatively." Hop-tokens have probably been in existence for 200 or 300 years, but it is doubtful if anyone took the trouble to get together a score for curiosity's sake up to within a decade ago. Possibly their—generally—rather crude appearance, their strictly local use, and their severely utilitarian purpose, invested them with something of the contempt which the essayist Pinkerton, in his usual whole-hearted denunciatory way, poured out, more than a hundred years ago, on the now highly esteemed token issues of the seventeenth century. Or it may be—and so meagre is the record of their existence that I am inclined to think this more probable—their neglect is less to be attributed to the fact that they were disdained than that they were utterly unknown. In either case it is a piquant development of the situation that the much-prized Godington "sixpence" is now rather reluctantly admitted to be nothing more or less than a token designed merely for the convenience of a Mr. Toke's hop-gardens.

Wherever the traveller, passing through the pleasant counties of Surrey, Kent, or Sussex, sees one of those curious conical outbuildings that are so characteristic and often so picturesque—a feature of the farmstead in this south-east corner of England—there, it is safe to diagnose, hops are, or have been, grown. And where hops have been grown in this selfsame district, there, in nine cases out of ten, hop-tokens have been used for the ready reckoning of the hop-picker's wage, and the conclusive proof of the farmer's indebtedness to him, when the stripping of the last bine brought about the general reckoning.

Originally the items of account were scored across split wooden staves—a method that will be familiar enough to most in association with the obsolete Exchequer

tallies, whose disposal brought about the fire that swept away the old Houses of Parliament in 1834. At some subsequent period the wooden-tally system being found slow and cumbersome, metal substitutes came into vogue. Locally these were invariably designated "tallies," and in casual printed reference I have seen them described as "checks" and "medals." But the convenient metal voucher for work done and payment guaranteed was something more than a mere personal receipt. It became—as with an interdependent community, and in a time of inadequate regal currency it was bound to become—a circulatory medium. Not only among the hop-pickers themselves, where, of course, the vouchers were a recognized coinage, but in their dealings with the itinerant camp-hawkers, at the local shops, and across the bar of the village ale-house, the counters were tendered and accepted.

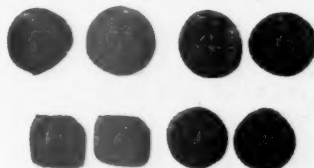


FIG. 1.—TYPES OF EARLY HOP-TOKENS.

Top row: all reverses blank. *Lower row:* obverse and reverse of two tokens. All of pure lead.

They offered, indeed, the very best kind of security; the customer himself might pack up his slender belongings and steal silently away any day, but his credit, up to the number of bushels of hops picked at the agreed rate, remained, and the holder of the vouchers knew that they would be honourably redeemed on presentation. In the circumstances it is impossible to withhold from this medium the name and dignity of tokens. Its inclusion among the branches of the recognized token coinage will doubtless follow as the issues become better known and more extensively collected.

At what date the metal tokens began to supersede the wooden tallies—in other words, the antiquity of the oldest specimens of the class with which we are concerned—cannot, unfortunately, be fixed with any assurance. Tokens actually bearing dates earlier than

the first quarter of the last century are uncommon (let me frankly say that, with the exception of the Godington example, I have never seen even one*); but, on the other hand, tokens that are manifestly much earlier in style and execution to those that

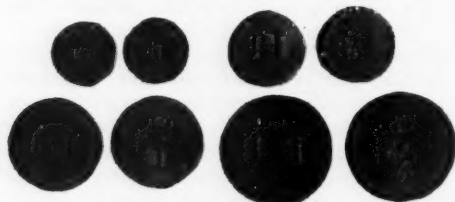


FIG. 2.—LATE LEAD SET OF FOUR VALUES.

do bear dates between 1800 and 1825 are often met with. The bulk of these may reasonably be attributed to the eighteenth century, and an even earlier origin is claimed for a few existing specimens of the crudest types.

The earliest examples that I am able to illustrate are grouped together under Fig. 1. These are all of pure lead, which seems to have been the metal almost universally employed from the inception of the system down to the wide use of lead-alloy at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The first piece in the top row may be selected as the oldest, and a modest estimate would attribute it certainly to early in the eighteenth, and possibly to the seventeenth, century. It is much worn, and presents nothing but the familiar "long cross" of the Early English currency. The reverse is blank. The numismatist will smile at the assumption of condition being any criterion of age, but in this case it certainly is so. Under ordinary circumstances, modern hop tokens of the high values are practically always fine. Old ones, especially those of the low values which were naturally the most into use, are always worn. Into this generality there must be read an appreciation of the varied wearing qualities of hard and soft metals, and the graduation of the scale of values from the lowest to the highest.

* Since writing the article I have heard from an enthusiastic collector that he has secured a specimen in copper bearing the date 1692.

The next token also presents a blank reverse. The obverse is filled by a large W. When the token was in use—probably from 150 to 200 years ago—it doubtless formed one of a set, and the single initial and its size would be then quite sufficient to identify its issuer and to fix its value. There was no thought of gratifying the curiosity or interest of posterity, and so when once the particular issue was scattered and its association lost, all that can be deduced is that the W was presumably the initial of the issuer's surname. Even the value it represented must be doubtful. On later types the denomination is generally stated, but it was rather the exception on the earlier makes. At that period the typical set would appear to have consisted of three values, running in fairly consistent sizes: the 1, roughly comparable in diameter to a threepence or sixpence; the 12, corresponding with a shilling; and the 60, finding its equivalent in the florin or half-crown. Later, other denominations were freely introduced, both intermediate and above the 60, and the sizes of the high values increased somewhat to make room for the intermediates, so that the 120, the highest value in fairly general use among later types, frequently approached 2 inches in diameter. At the same time, I must be allowed to emphasize that as yet all generalities propounded about this long-neglected



FIG. 3.—HEAVY LEAD-ALLOY SET.

branch of the tokenage are to be accepted as subject to many exceptions and contradictions.

The next two illustrations give point to this condition. They are of early type, yet they represent two values that were of in-

frequent occurrence then. The 4, at all events, was rarely struck at any time, though the 6 came into fairly general use later. But the chief point of exception is that these two pieces, though belonging to the same set, are of identical sizes. Doubtless here were also other denominations, higher

with casting down to the introduction of books and the extinction of the token system twenty to fifty years ago. The practical extinction, I should say, for among the thousands of hop-growers there are still a few score who cling to this ancient method. Here again the reverses are blank, so that in these two cases there is absolutely no clue whatever to the identity of the issuer.

Before proceeding further with types it may be advisable to explain the system of values. The denominations almost invariably ran in bushels and dozens of bushels. That is to say, when the periodical measurements took place the picker would be given a token or tokens equivalent to the number of bushels of hops that he was able to deliver. For circulatory or redemption purposes the token took the value agreed for picking at the beginning of the season. Very rarely the value was expressed in monetary style. I have encountered only three sets of this description. The first was of a moderately early type, punch-struck and of lead. It consisted of only two values—the penny and the shilling. The second was a late set, and cast in lead-alloy. Here there were three values—the penny, shilling, and crown. The third set was unusually full. It was cast in brass with the values subsequently introduced by hand-striking. In this instance I write from memory only, but I believe that the denominations were the penny, the shilling, half-crown, crown, ten shillings, and sovereign. As may be inferred, the money value does not occur once in a hundred sets. Whenever a figure stands in isolation or in conjunction with B it may be taken as representing so many bushels. In conjunction with D it stands for dozens of bushels. There are exceptions, and if the figure 5 is found without any initial on a token of moderately large size, it probably indicates five dozen bushels and not simply five. Five bushels, in any case, would be very unusual, the favourite denominations being 1, 6, 12, 24, 30, 60, and 120. One issuer would rarely have all these in his stock, the average number of values to a set being about four. On the other hand, long sets do sometimes occur, and sometimes one is driven to the conclusion that a grower has conducted his operations with two values only. I have given the

M



FIG. 4.—LIGHT LEAD ALLOY SET AND HIGH VALUE TOKEN FROM ANOTHER SET USED WITH IT.

and lower, of exactly the same dimension; for this brings me to the admission that occasionally an entire series, sometimes including five or six denominations, differed one from another in nothing but the numbers stamped upon the surface. These two tokens, the 4 and the 6, are punch-struck, it will be noticed, a process that divided the honours

usual values selected, but it must not be concluded that these were the only ones. I have discovered every number from 1 to 12, and I should not despair of discovering every multiple of 6 from 12 to 60, and every dozen from 5 to 20. It was entirely a matter of individual preference. A not uncommon variant was to express the value in ordinary numerals on the obverse of the token and as dozens on the reverse. The Levett set, illustrated here, is an example of this.

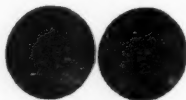


FIG. 5.—HOP TOKEN PUNCH-STRUCK WITH THE INITIALS OF A LATER USER.

There are still two more tokens of Fig. 1 to be dealt with. As these have inscribed reverses both sides are given. The (originally) square specimen is characteristic of the varied nature of the hop tokens, a variety that is not without an element of attraction in a displayed collection. Although the great majority are round, practically all the regular geometrical figures occur—square and octagonal not at all rarely—and, curiously enough, not generally as complete sets but forming part of series of orthodox shape. Another constituent of variety is afforded by the range of metals selected. The early types were generally of lead, whether cast or punch-struck, the latest types of a light lead-alloy if cast and of zinc if struck, while other partialities are represented by brass, tin, iron, copper, and a diversity of alloys based on lead that it would require a metallurgist to define exactly. The I.G. on this obverse are evidently the initials of the issuer's name; the O on the reverse has presumably the same connection with either the name of the farm or that of the parish. A similar uncertainty rests on the round specimen, the last one of the illustration. This is of rather later style than the preceding examples.

The I.T. set of Fig. 2 does not call for much comment. It is cast in lead, but not on the substantial scale of the early lead issues. The flans are thin and yielding. The chief characteristics are an entire lack

of decoration, and the indication of the 12 and the 60 denominations *only* as 1 dozen and 5 dozens respectively.

The next illustration, the Freeland set, marks an advance in style. This set consists of three values only, the common and indispensable 1, 12, and 60. It will be observed that the dot between the 6 and the 0, both on the obverse and the reverse, conveys the suggestion that the denomination intended is really 6 bushels. This is not so, however; 6 bushels is never written followed by a cipher, whereas a dot is often used decoratively between two figures. And in any case the proportions of size when compared with the 12 would be conclusive. This is an unusual set in two or three ways. The material is a hard, heavy, unbending lead-alloy, very like ordinary solder-metal in appearance. The tokens are thicker than those of the lead-alloy series usually are, and the lines of casting on the edge are very noticeable. The lettering is bold and prominent with a frequent omission of cross strokes. Placed in low relief over the figures on the reverse, the initials of the maker may be found—I.C., in this case. This initialing is a feature of the lead-alloy types, and sometimes it affords a clue to the location of a set where other indications fail. The work appears nearly always to have been done locally by village craftsmen, the individual style of the different designers being quite apparent. A similar trade-mark can be seen



FIG. 6.—EXAMPLE OF RETROGRADE LETTERING.

on the obverse of the Jenner 60, T.R. in script, the initials of a very prolific worker of the Brede Valley district of Sussex. The fields of such tokens, and especially in the case of the larger sizes, should always be microscopically examined for these faint scribblings as other details occasionally come to light. I have even found the date recorded in this way when it did not otherwise appear on the piece.

For the next example (Fig. 4) I have

selected a set which presents one or two characteristics. The Levett tokens are cast, with no great expenditure of metal, in a light pliant lead-alloy. The date, 1865, shows that they originated when the token



FIG. 7.—TYPICAL LIGHT LEAD-ALLOY SET OF ABOUT 1850.

system was nearing its extinction and the metal is typical of the period. The style is rather crude in comparison with many contemporary examples. The set is of Kentish origin, but in the course of time it was carried into Sussex, where it was in use even down into the present century. The octagonal 6 will be noticed. The inclusion of the 60 of quite another family, and of earlier date by two decades, calls for explanation. It was not at all out of the way for a hop-grower to press into service a set, or part of a set, of tokens that he had acquired from a neighbour who had no longer any use for them. Sometimes he punch-marked these with his own initials, as in the example of Fig. 5. At others he was content to use them as they were. In the present case the owner of the Levett set, finding that his own highest value was inadequate to his requirements, procured the available stock of S. S. 60's and simply put them into the common bag. The ornamental use of hop-branches employed here is rather in excess of the usual decorative efforts of the local artist. The retrograde S on the obverse of the 30 is an instance of a fault of carelessness or inexperience that has been general throughout the history of coinage. I give another case of it in Fig. 6. Sometimes the whole inscription is found reversed in this way.

A typical neat set follows. The date of

this may be fixed as about the middle of last century. The values are the usual three, and the metal the light lead-alloy of the period. There is nothing about these tokens that calls for special comment.

The last set of the illustrations—Fig. 8 (or rather, in this case, portion of a set, for as they exhibit no variety of design it is unnecessary to include all)—is unique in my experience. The tokens are hand-struck on discs of zinc, varying in size according to the value. The inscriptions carry reticence to the limit, for they do not in any instance go beyond the initial letter of the issuer's surname and the denomination, all the reverses being blank. The extraordinary thing about the set lies in the denominations, for while it does not go above 12 it includes (with the exception of the 9 which for some reason was not struck*) every value below. A set of eleven within these limits must be rare indeed.

It will be seen that in many cases—probably in most—the difficulty of connecting a token with its issuer, when once the stock has been dispersed, may become almost insuperable. Even when a piece bears the full name of the issuer its connection with any particular address is—unaided by local knowledge—generally unsatisfactory.



FIG. 8.—PORTION OF A SET OF PUNCH-STRUCK HOP-TOKENS IN ZINC. REVERSES BLANK.

The directories of the period are irregular and incomplete, and the same identical names even in those circumstances crop up here and there in the same neighbour-

* Possibly, it has been suggested, the issuer thought that there might be confusion between the 6 and the 9.

hood, and again and again continuously or after intervals, in baffling profusion. The only course is to make the fullest possible inquiry at the time and on the spot where the tokens are acquired. The lines on which a collection should be formed must, of course, be left to individual preference. At the moment there is a strong predilection towards examples bearing a full name and address. This is a very desirable feature when it can be obtained; but a collection rigidly formed on those lines must inevitably be a very restricted one, because not one token in a hundred conforms to its conditions. A less exacting requirement admits all varieties that give the full name of the issuer. The great objection to even this limitation is that it bars out practically all the early—and really most interesting—issues because they rarely progressed beyond the bare initials. The main thing, I would suggest, is to be able satisfactorily to connect the token with its issuer, and provided that this can be achieved with certainty, it is of secondary importance whether the knowledge comes from the inscription itself or from external information.



The Posts under the Tudors.

BY CYRIL HURCOMB.

IN the feudal states of the Middle Ages it was essential to the exercise of the functions of sovereignty that it should be possible to send the royal writs and messages with speed and security from one part of the realm to another, and for this purpose monarchs were accustomed to maintain an establishment of messengers. In England such "nuncii et cursores"* were an important branch of the king's household at quite an early date, and

* "Nuncii et cursores": messengers and runners, who together were the posts. For the origin and history of the word "post," see the *New English Dictionary*, s.v. Other titles used in the accounts of the thirteenth century were *Garcio* and *Cokinus*, but in what respect these officers differed from one another and from the *Nuncii* is not clear.

the payments to them formed no small item in the royal expenses. Apparently they were first permanently employed by Henry I., and began to wear the royal livery under Henry III.* The entries which occur regularly in the Household and Wardrobe Accounts of this King and his successors show how frequently the messengers and runners were employed both in England and in foreign parts, and as well on affairs of State as on the more private business of the Crown, the Royal Family, and the officials of the Court.†

From the employment of a special messenger for each despatch to the establishment of relays at intervening points between the Court and some distant town was an important step, apparently not taken in this country till 1482. In that year Edward IV., who was at war with Scotland, appointed horsemen for every twenty miles, by whose means a letter could be carried from hand to hand two hundred miles within two days, and from that time forth no doubt such special posts were set up when and for just so long as royal business required.‡

The staff of royal messengers and couriers, together with the local or ordinary posts of the stages, probably assumed the form of a regular establishment of the posts during the reign of Henry VII.§ The Messengers of the Chamber carried the State despatches riding in post. They remained distinct from the local posts who carried their bag from stage to stage, and formed a branch of the royal household. The Court Post was naturally selected from among their number, and it was always one of the King's messengers who made arrangements for the establishment and discharge of temporary posts. It was presumably as an officer of the household that Brian Tuke came to manage

* *L'Union Postale*, vol. viii.

† For a lively description of the comings and goings of these messengers, see Jusserand's *English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages*, part ii., chap. ii.

‡ See *Historical Summary of Post Office Services*, edit. 1911. As early as the reign of Edward I. fixed stations had been established at which horses were kept for hire.

§ The names of various posts serving stages between Exeter and Bagshot in 1506 are given in Exch. T. R., Misc. Books, 214, 46 (cited in *New English Dictionary*, s.v. Post).

the posts of Henry VIII. The office of Master of the Posts then became distinct. There is, indeed, no entry of Tuke's appointment as such upon the Rolls; but from the wording of the patents issued to his successors, it may be inferred that he, like them, was known as "Master of the Messengers and Runners, commonly called the King's Posts." In an instruction of 1536 relating to the posts, he is described only as Treasurer of the King's Chamber; but there is in the Cottonian Collection a letter from Francis Taxis, the Imperial Postmaster-General, dated 1516, addressed to "Mag^{ro} meo Dño Brianno Tucke, Ser^{mi} Regis Angliae Francia mgro Postarum."

It has been suggested* that this appointment was created by Wolsey, who had become Lord Chancellor in the previous year, and was beginning to draw affairs into his hands. The system of espionage which he organized in order to maintain a check upon foreign correspondence may have given him an interest in the control of the posts. Moreover, in 1516 Charles V. extended to Germany and Italy the efficient system of communication already established between Brussels and Vienna, France and Spain, and the English minister may well have been moved by this example to improve the posts of his own master. It is perhaps also significant that the claim of the foreign merchants to appoint their own postmaster is stated by Stow to have originated about this time in the year 1514.†

Of the condition of the posts in the early years of Tuke's administration little is known. The only event of importance was the establishment of a post in the City of London in 1526, upon receipt of a warrant ordering a certain number of horses to be kept for the King's post. The Court of Aldermen viewed a site for the Post-house in Lombard Street, where the Post-office was long domiciled in later centuries, but selected the Windmill in Old Jewry as a more convenient place, and the City authorities decided to require the innkeepers to maintain four horses always

in readiness and the hackneymen* four more, making eight in all. The hackneymen were in consideration granted the right to stand for hire with their horses within the city boundaries.

After the fall of Wolsey the service of the posts seems to have deteriorated. A report made by Tuke to Thomas Cromwell in 1533, presents for the first time a detailed picture of the state of the posts.† Tuke confesses that complaints show "that there is great default in the conveyance of letters and of special men ordained to be sent in post," and notes that it is the King's pleasure "that the posts be better appointed and laid in all places most expedient, with commandment to all townships in all places, on pain of life, to be in such readiness and to make such provision of horses, at all times, as no tract or loss of time be had in that behalf." The only post which had been permanently maintained was that between London and Calais; "the King's grace hath no more ordinary posts, nor of many days hath had, but between London and Calais, and they in no wages‡ (save the post of London in 12d. and Calais 4d. by day); but riding by the journey, whereof most part pass not two in a month and, since October last, the posts northward,

* Hackneymen were not so called because they brought their horses from Hackney, but because they kept hackneys, an old word for the kind of horse that was most usually hired out (see *New English Dictionary*, s.v.). But by a coincidence the hackneymen of the City appear to have lived in Hackney, where they found pasture for their horses (*City of London Archives, Repertories*, vol. xi., fol. 386b). At a later time certain of the hackneymen attempted to evade their obligation by claiming privilege as coiners in the Mint within the Tower. In 1591 the City post—one Thomas Eagles—was resisted in his attempt to take up horses under a commission by a certain Calverley, who threatened to beat Eagles and his servants in executing their office, affirming that he and others were coiners. Notwithstanding, they kept hackney horses, "which they let to the dearest hire at their own pleasure, yet do deny to serve Her Majesty." The accustomed hackneymen were said to be thus forced to give over keeping horses, and the posts obliged to take up horses in inns and such places. The Council ordered (May 13) that no person keeping horses was to refuse or resist the post.

† *State Papers, Henry VIII.* (letters published under the authority of the Commission), vol. i., p. 405.

‡ A distinction was maintained between the posts who were in regular wages and those who were paid by the journey.

* By Mr. Hendy, formerly Curator of the Record Room at the Post Office, to whose manuscript History of the Posts I am indebted for many references.

† *City of London Archives, Repertories*, vol. vii., fol. 220 (201).

everyone at 12d. by day. Those in wages be bound but to one horse, which is enough for that wages, albeit some have more." Calais, of course, ranked with the other stages on the Kent road.

Tuke goes on to explain the steps which he had taken to organize the posts. "I never used other order," he says, "but to charge the townships to lay and appoint such a post as they will answer for, and Butler, the King's Messenger,* for those northward was sent, when I laid them, to see them sufficient, and surely the posts northward in time past have been most diligent of all other." But supposing the default there, he had written to all the posts warning them of the King's displeasure, and also to all the townships that way "semlably touching obeying of placards and other writings sent for provision of post horses."

He asks for instructions as to establishing posts or relays of horses in other directions, and points out that except for the hackney horses between Gravesend and Dover, "there is no such usual conveyance in post for men in this realm as in the accustomed places of France and other parts." The posts henceforth were to serve the convenience of travellers as well as to provide for the carriage of the King's packet. Men cannot, however, "keep horses in readiness without some way to bear the charges, but when placards be sent for such cause, the constables many times be fain to take horses out of plows and carts, wherein can be no extreme diligence."†

Between London and the Court there were only two posts: "one a good, robust fellow, and was wont to be diligent, evil intreated many times, he and other posts, by the herbigeours for lack of horse room or horse-meat, without which diligence cannot be."

Then, without taking it upon him to excuse

* The King's Messenger here seems to be a specific title, whose bearer exercised supervision over the other messengers. Like the Court Post under Elizabeth, he was no doubt responsible for "laying" temporary posts when required, as well as for inspecting the ordinary or standing posts.

† A complaint calendared in the *State Papers* shows that in 1595 the Mayor of Exeter was only able to provide—and that after some hours' delay—"horses such as carry wood up and down the town, and very unfit if haste were required."

the posts, Tuke remarks in extenuation of them, that in times past he had known "folks which, for their own thank, have dated their letters a day or more before they were written and the conveyors have had the blame," and he had therefore requested Lord Northumberland and others to write on the back of their packets the hour and day of the despatch, but the practice was seldom observed. Often also there "happen two despatches in a day one way, and sometime more, and that often seasons happen counter posts, that is, to ride both northward and southward; this is much for one horse or one man."

Such were Tuke's difficulties. His powers, as is clear both from his own report and from the procedure followed by the City of London when they established their post in 1526, were derived from the exercise of that right of purveyance* under which the King's messengers had long been accustomed to requisition the horses necessary to the carriage of the King's letters. The right was exercised primarily through the officers of the corporate townships, to whom the "placards and other writings sent for provision of post-horses" were issued, and upon whom was sometimes placed the responsibility not only for providing horses, but for finding the post himself. Thus, in 1536, Tuke wrote to the Mayors of Waltham Cross, Ware, Royston, Huntingdon, Stilton, Stamford, Sleaford, and Lincoln, ordering them instantly to provide an able man, well horsed, to carry all such letters as might be sent by the King or the Privy Council from post to post with all diligence by night or day.† This was, no doubt, a measure of emergency.

It was not unusual for the townships to devolve upon the local innkeepers or hackney-men the duty of providing horses for special messengers in those places where there was no ordinary or standing post, or where at any time the equipment of the post proved

* For instances in which the "purveyors" abused their powers in connection with royal journeys in early times, see Jusserand's *English Wayfaring Life*, part i., chap. ii.

† The Corporation of Lincoln consequently agreed that every man that had a horse should keep him in readiness to serve the King whenever called upon (*Historical MSS. Commission*, 14th Report, part viii., Appendix, p. 35).

insufficient.* As we have seen, the City of London originally divided this responsibility equally between its innkeepers and its hackneymen. The latter, however, complained that in addition to the four horses which they were under agreement to furnish, the horses they brought into the city for hire were also frequently seized for the King's service, and in 1539 it was arranged that all the horses required of the city for this purpose should be provided by one of their number—Gabriel Abraham—on their behalf, and that he should receive payment both from his fellow hackneymen and from the innkeepers.†

At Ipswich it was arranged in 1569 for the innkeepers to have six geldings continually ready for the use of the posts.‡

At Rochester, an important stage on the road to Dover, the duty was imposed on the "King's Hackneymen," whose oath bound them to be at all times ready, both early and late, at the calling of the Mayor, to serve the King's grace with able hackney horses within the City for the King's service and business by his officers, messengers, and servants when they ride with the King's letters or his other commandments. And if any hid his horses and thereby hindered the King's service, he was to account to the mayor or constable therefor.§

At Leicester, in 1566, certain individuals undertook to have four horses always in readiness at half an hour's notice, and an

* In an ordinance of 1555, and in subsequent regulations, it was customary to provide that if "currors" came so thick and fast that the post's furniture would not serve, the hackneymen should furnish horses at his bidding at the same rate as himself.

† *City Archives*. There were subsequent difficulties. In 1544 the Lord Chancellor moved the City in the matter of taking of post-horses (*Repertories*, vol. xi., fols. 75, 168b). The names of persons appointed to assist the innholders in 1546 are given in fol. 170. Fol. 218 contains a recognizance to prepare horses for the King's post. It was renewed (fol. 260). The matter was referred to the Sheriffs (fol. 262b). The hackneymen engaged to provide four horses for twelve months at least, and the wardens of the innkeepers a greater number (fol. 386b). Abraham petitioned in September, 1548 (fol. 471), and the wardens engaged to relieve him of his grievance (fol. 473b).

‡ *Historical MSS. Commission*, 9th Report, part i., p. 253.

§ *Ibid.*, 9th Report, part i., Appendix, p. 287.

annual allowance was made in respect of each horse.* In 1584 St. Albans arranged with one John Comport to keep eight geldings "for post-horses and for the carriage of the poultry for Her Majesty," all other persons being discharged of their duty in this respect.†

In these ways the liability of ordinary citizens to have their horses seized for the use of the post was no doubt much reduced.‡ But the liability remained, recompense was uncertain, and the burden thus laid upon the inhabitants of the towns along the route of the posts tended to grow heavier, especially on the North Road.

For their relief it became usual to impose upon the surrounding districts an obligation to assist in providing horses for the posts. This plan was apparently first enforced at Grantham, for in 1557 the burgesses of Stamford, being unable to burden the inhabitants of St. Martin's parish with the finding of post-horses more heavily than in the past, asked that such assistance might be afforded them by the towns about Stamford, as the town of Grantham derived from its neighbours.§ In 1578 the practice of taking up post-horses is said to have so increased at Grantham itself as to be intolerable.|| Four years

* *Historical MSS. Commission*, 8th Report, p. 425.

† *Ibid.*, 5th Report, Appendix, p. 566.

‡ By letters patent, dated April 1, 14 Henry VIII., the horses of the Chancellor, scholars, and their servants in the University of Oxford, were privileged not to have their horses taken against their will. The townsmen did not always respect the privilege, which was reaffirmed in 1575 (*Acts of the Privy Council*, May 12, 1575).

§ *State Papers, Domestic*, December 19, 1557.

|| *State Papers, Domestic*, 127 (65). "So many riders and commissions granted for post horses for a penny the mile run so fast that our poor town and the towns adjoining are not able to serve them so well and so speedily as they would. So it is our poor officers are eftsones put in jeopardy of their horses, threatened and very much abused to their great discouraging, our husbandmen from their plough and carriages, their horses already overlaboured, are fetched away to some post and thereby spoiled to how great hindrance and want we know not: our townsmen now ready to set forth towards their markets have their horses forced from them, so missing oft their markets and livelihood: the horses ofttime return hurt, maimed and utterly spoiled. . . . We have no pasture in common, we live only by our labour: we have nothing to trust unto but our occupations: our grounds be highly rented and rents yearly raised. From St. Luke's day last past but one until St. Luke's day last we have set forth 4 hundred 3 score and 13

later Rodolph Locke, post and now alderman of Grantham, again petitioned in moving terms on behalf of the inhabitants for an increase in the rate charged for post-horses, as the trade of the town was being ruined for want of horses.*

At Newark, where there had been difficulty in 1570 through the refusal of messengers on special service to pay the authorized twopence a mile to persons supplying them with post-horses,† the Council decided in 1590 that, when more than ten horses were required, the excess should be supplied out of adjoining places.‡

Staines had been granted similar relief in the previous year. Letters of assistance issued in 1600 in favour of Maidenhead and Reading, that "the rest of the country" should ease them of part of their burden, were neglected, and were consequently renewed next year. Their neighbours were to help either in furnishing horses or in yielding contribution towards the charge.§ The Council afforded the same help to Hounslow and Andover, and to Guildford and Kingston, and also to the post towns in Warwick.|| Such instructions were not very cheerfully complied with by the districts whose resources were thus laid under contribution, and were even evaded. Special steps were sometimes necessary. Thus in 1596 the

post-horses together with the names of the riders and the granters of their commission, besides the number which the standing post of the town hath set forth, and also 331 from St. Luke's day last past unto this present day which we have set forth in writing and are ready to send if you command. We pray you to augment the wages, which would we suppose cause not so many to ride post."

* *State Papers, Domestic (Elizabeth)*, vol. clii. (55).

† *State Papers, Domestic (Elizabeth)*, vol. lxvi. (33).

‡ *Acts of the Privy Council*, vol. xix., p. 166. There was no pasture within the borough, and the custom had been to furnish the posts with horses, to be taken upon the next grounds adjoining the town or the next that could be had, without delivering commission to the constables of those places for that purpose. In the time of the Spanish invasion, above eighty horses had been requisitioned for the service with Scotland. One broke its leg, and the owner, one Moscroft, a surgeon, sued the constables for recompense. He was ordered to withdraw his action, as the accident occurred in Her Majesty's Service.

§ *Acts of the Privy Council*, August 5, 1600, and August 30, 1601.

|| *Ibid.*, September 15, October 20, and November 29.

following open warrant was issued to all mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, head-boroughs, and other magistrates, officers, and ministers of the towns and stages in Kent where Her Majesty's posts were established, and also to all justices, postmasters, and other officers in the counties adjoining: "Whereas we wrote our letters of the 11th of this month for the furthering of Her Majesty's service that horses should be drawn out of the towns and countries adjoining to the relief of the posts in Kent, whose ordinary furniture at this time doth not suffice," and find our letters have not been sufficiently regarded, we command you to put them in execution and not to permit any person to ride horses further than from one stage to another. The constables were to take note in writing of the names of all men keeping horses in the villages, hamlets, and country adjoining to any stage where posts were placed.*

(To be continued.)



The Old Halls and Manor-Houses of Yorkshire.†

EVERY publication that reveals to an often careless world, and records and illustrates for the delight of future generations, the extraordinary beauties and manifold attractions of our older domestic architecture deserves a warm welcome. Mr. Batsford has already issued many volumes of the kind relating to various parts of the country, which have been valuable, both for what they have revealed and what they have preserved; and in Mr. Louis Ambler's beautiful volume now before us, so attractively bound in green art linen, he

* *Acts of the Privy Council*, April 20, 1596.

† *The Old Halls and Manor-Houses of Yorkshire, with Some Examples of Other Houses built before the Year 1700*. By Louis Ambler, F.R.I.B.A. Illustrated by ninety-one plates from photographs specially taken by Horace Dan and others, with twenty plates of measured drawings, and numerous illustrations in the text. London: B. T. Batsford [1913]. Small 4to., pp. xvi + 97. Price 35s. net.

has produced a book which will appeal not only to every Yorkshireman who is proud of his noble county—and Yorkshiremen are not usually lacking in local patriotism—but

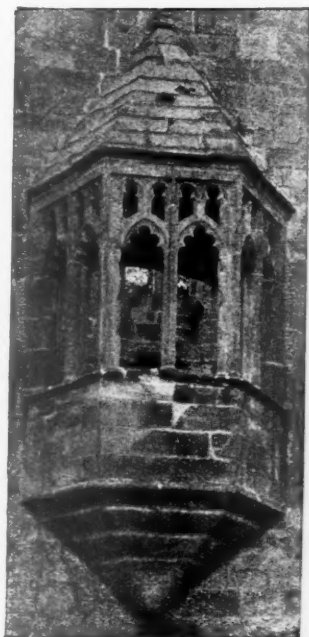


FIG. 1.

to all lovers of old houses of charm and distinction.

Yorkshire is rich in houses, larger and smaller, which were built during the period covered by the title of Mr. Ambler's book. Some of these have been described in local publications and topographical works; but many others have been overlooked, especially those of the West Riding, a district unusually rich in characteristic examples of such buildings, of a style peculiarly their own, and with features not found elsewhere. For the first time an attempt is here made to deal with the subject systematically and comprehensively.

Mr. Ambler well says: "These houses of bygone centuries possess a quiet dignity and charm of their own, with an agreeable suggestion of homeliness and comfort, and they

VOL. X.

express the sense of fitness and appropriateness to their uses and surroundings, and give some idea of the character of those who built them and lived in them. That the kindly hand of Time has dealt lovingly with many of these buildings and enhanced their picturesque appearance cannot be denied, though it must be admitted that in some of the manufacturing towns the smoke-laden atmosphere has blackened the stonework; but, apart from their antiquity and the glamour of their old-world associations, there is the intrinsic merit of artistic design and good workmanship, which all those who value such things can still admire and enjoy."

It is this intrinsic merit that the book is chiefly designed to explain and illustrate. With the omission of ecclesiastical buildings and of castles built for defence, it includes every type of house in the county which was erected before the year 1700; and by adopting so far as possible treatment in chronological

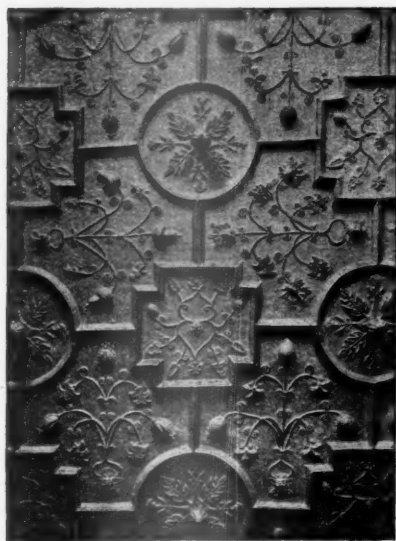


FIG. 2.

sequence, Mr. Ambler, with the invaluable aid of a perfect gallery of illustrations, shows the development of domestic architecture in the three Ridings. Historical and anecdotal

N

information is for the most part omitted, attention being concentrated on architectural features and architectural history.

Very few houses built in the Middle Ages—*i.e.*, up to 1500—remain in Yorkshire; but of houses of Tudor and Stuart date there are abundant examples of every class, from the stateliest of halls, such as Burton Agnes and Temple Newsam, to small manor-houses and humbler farmhouse abodes, which in some cases are now subdivided for use as cottages. There is not much half-timber work; nearly the whole of the pre-1700 houses here described and illustrated are of stone—mostly

neys, windows, finials, fireplaces, decorative plaster-work, staircases, panelling, and so forth—thereafter giving brief architectural accounts of the houses in chronological order of centuries. In the earlier part of the book Mr. Ambler pays particular attention to the windows. "Perhaps the most distinctive feature," he remarks (p. 21), "of the old Yorkshire houses of the latter part of the sixteenth and the whole of the seventeenth century is the fenestration. Nowhere else is there such a variety of windows as in the examples of that period in the three Ridings, especially the West Riding;" and this

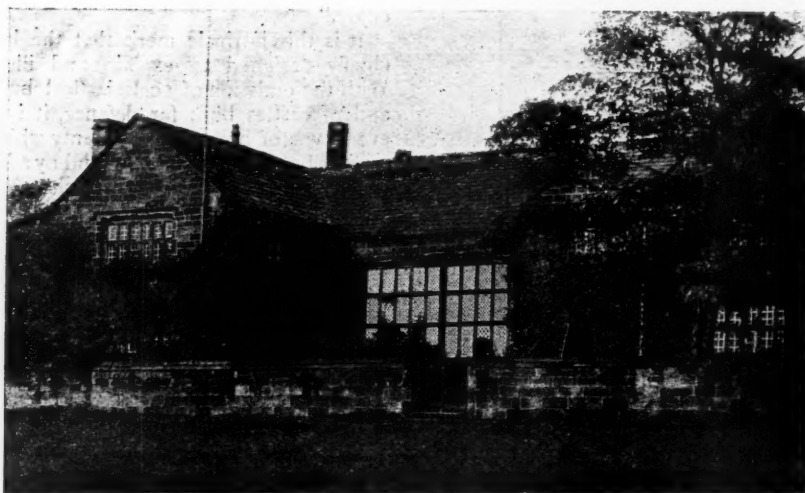


FIG. 3.

a hard sandstone, which has not weathered with the resulting beauty of appearance familiar in the limestone districts. It is perhaps this lesser outside attractiveness, and, to some extent, a certain monotony of type, which have led to the comparative neglect, hitherto, of Yorkshire examples in those architectural and other works which have treated at all systematically the subject of our older domestic architecture.

Mr. Ambler begins, after a brief review of the slight remains of mediæval construction, by describing the plans and general treatment of special features and details in relation to Yorkshire houses—gables, doorways, chim-

variety he discusses in detail at pp. 17-31. The most curious and characteristic is the Catherine-wheel or rose-window to be found over the porch doorway or archway. These windows "are peculiar to the West Riding, and are essentially Gothic in form, if not in detail. They are all of the seventeenth century, and occur in houses built within fifty years of each other. Barkisland Hall, New Hall, Elland, East Riddlesden Hall, Lumb Hall, Drighlington, and Horton Hall, Bradford, are among the houses which have examples of these curious windows. It has been suggested that the small rooms lighted by these rose-windows, of somewhat eccle-

siastical design, may have been used as private oratories. But it is more likely, as Mr. Ambler says, that the windows were "only used as decorative forms suitable to the position over the entrances. In any case they are extremely interesting, not being found elsewhere, in addition to being intrinsically beautiful."

Mr. Ambler's text is thorough and competent, both descriptively and critically, but to many of its possessors the main attraction of his beautiful book will be the illustrations.

of these picturesque old houses. A specially attractive feature to architects is the fine series of twenty plates of measured drawings. The whole book—in printing, in illustration, and in binding—is produced with the care and artistic attention to detail and beauty of presentment which bookmen recognize as characteristic of works issued by Mr. Batsford.

We are courteously permitted to reproduce four of the small illustrations in the text, as exemplifying, though very inadequately, the



FIG. 4.

They form a perfect gallery of pictures. In the text are abundant illustrations of details—doorways and ceilings, gables and chimney-stacks, and the like—with sundry plans and small general views; while the 111 fine colotype plates form a comprehensive series of both interior and exterior views, general and detailed. There is a delightful set of plates showing hall-screens, another of doorways and gateways. There are views of halls and galleries, of panelled parlours, of wonderfully elaborate chimney-pieces, of stone courtyards—of every aspect indeed, without and within,

nature and variety of such illustrations. For the fine photographic plates the reader must go to the volume itself. Our first figure shows the oriel on the gatehouse, or "Marmion's Tower," at Tanfield, a beautiful example of the Perpendicular style, with two lights on each of the three sides, each light having a double-cusped head and tracery above. Fig. 2 shows a good example of ornamental plaster ceiling, as existing at Baildon Hall. Fig. 3 is a view of Oakwell Hall, near Birstall, the original of the "Fieldhead" of Charlotte Brontë's *Shirley*,

built in 1583, and very little altered since. Lastly, in Fig. 4, is seen Kirklees Priory Gatehouse, the older part of which was erected in the latter part of the fifteenth century, chiefly of rubble stone, with half-timber gables. The stone gables with dressed ashlar walls were probably added about 1610 by John Armytage, when the greater part of the Hall was built. Robin Hood is reputed to have died at Kirklees Priory.



Old Durham Houses.

BY H. R. LEIGHTON.

II.—MAINSFORTH HALL.

THE principal estate at Mainsforth belonged from the fourteenth century successively to the Hardwicks and the Hebbornes until forfeited by Anthony Hebborne under attainder for participation in the rebellion of 1569.

After several successive sales it passed in 1624 by purchase from the Wardells of Easington to Francis Bainbridge, who, on May 14, 1625, resold the property to Ralph Hutton, a barrister in Durham. Hutton systematically purchased other adjoining freeholds, and within a few years the greater part, if not the whole, of the township of Mainsforth was in his possession.

By his will, dated January 19, 1638-39, he bequeathed the estate to his eldest son Ralph, then a boy of ten, and settled lands in Middleham upon his younger son Arthur, an infant who died three years later.

The second Ralph Hutton, who by his mother's side was nephew to Sir William Chaytor of Croft, settled the property by indenture, dated July 24, 1654, after his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joseph Cradock of Richmond, Kt. He resettled the estate by his will, bearing date November 9, 1680, upon his only son Ralph Hutton, third of the name.

This last Ralph was co-heir and co-executor to his uncle, Thomas Cradock, Attorney-General to the Bishop of Durham,

who died in 1689. Cradock's nephews were not equal to managing the affairs of his complicated will, and instead of benefiting by it, Hutton declared that he lost six thousand pounds over it.

Probably the difficulties created through many resultant lawsuits caused Hutton to part with his patrimony. By indenture, dated November 6, 1708, he sold the estate of Mainsforth to Robert Surtees of Ryton and his son Edward Surtees of Crawcrook, for £2,664. Hutton reserved for life the chief messuage, or half of it if any of Mr. Surtees's family came to reside, half of the garden, the pound close, the orchard, and the vineyard, with leave to take twenty brace of conies every year.

Probably, also, the same difficulties resulted in the breaking off of Mr. Hutton's betrothal to Elizabeth, daughter to John Hedworth of Harraton, of which Robert Surtees, the historian, has recorded some interesting and amusing particulars. However that may be, he spent the later years of his life in the city of Durham, and was buried in the Cathedral there on March 23, 1720-21.

As there is no record of a mansion house at Mainsforth prior to the purchase of the estate in 1625 by the first Ralph Hutton, it is extremely probable that the older portions of the present building owe their origin to him. The kitchens and the smoking-room belong to this period.

Edward Surtees, one of the original purchasers from the last of the Huttons, apparently took up his residence at Mainsforth shortly after 1720. He almost rebuilt the house, adding a large square block of three stories on the south-east end. This structure contained on the ground-floor four rooms with a staircase and lobby, but was ill-planned and inconveniently arranged.

The sandstone entrance gate pillars and the window surrounds were brought by Surtees from Embleton Hall, another of his seats, which he appears to have almost dismantled. Some old stained glass of an armorial nature in the house possibly came from Hardwick Hall, as one of the coats is that of the Frevilles of that place. If this surmise is correct, it must have been put up at Mainsforth shortly after 1744, the year of the marriage of Edward Surtees's

son with one of the co-heiresses of the Lambtons of Hardwick.

As already remarked, the interior arrangement of the house left much to be desired, and alterations appear to have been made from time to time to suit later requirements.

Robert Surtees, who acquired Mainsforth by gift from his uncle George about the time of his marriage in March, 1761, has left a list of alterations, dated March 8, 1772, which he made at a cost of about £300.

Amongst the items are :

"The present Laundry to be made into a Kitchen & Serv^{ts} rooms to be built over it. Mem: the Chimney smoaks but we hope a Smoak Jack and raising the building will remove that inconvenience.

"The present Kitchen to be made into a Servants Hall.

"The New Kitchen (now the Laundry) will require to be widened & two windows in it.

"The Tiles off the Pidgeon House to repair the Mansion House.

"The inside of the House—

"The Closet to be taken away in the Drawing Room & a new Chimney Piece to be put up.

"A New Chimney Piece to be put up in the Dining Room—two Windows to be shut up.

"The Stair Case to be pannelled.

"To cut down the window seats in the Dining, drawing Rooms & best bed Chambers."

Elsewhere he states that Mainsforth House is 31 feet 6 inches high, that the dining-room measured 19 feet 6 inches in length and was 10 feet 4½ inches high. The drawing-room was the same height and was 18 feet long.

This Robert Surtees was an accomplished amateur artist, and some excellent specimens of his work remain on the walls at Mainsforth, notably a portrait of an old woman in the long passage leading to the library, a group of peasants over the mantelpiece in that room, and a portrait of a boy believed to be his son in the drawing-room.

He appears to have given much time to the laying out of the charming old-world garden, which is one of the chief glories of Mainsforth. His diaries abound in such entries as "To set some Snow drops upon

the Hill," "To set some Honey Suckle & roses in the field on this side the Lough House," "To set what rose trees can be spared from the Hedge in the Filbert Garth to form the walk to the Hill, to set some of them also in the Holes upon the Hill and some between the young Trees in the Bull Park."

It was Robert Surtees, son to this Robert with the love for paints and plants, who compiled the monumental—but unfortunately never completed—history of his native county; and it was the personality of this younger Robert, eminent alike as an antiquary, as a genealogist, as a connoisseur, and as a genial host, which has made Mainsforth famous above other houses in the county. In this home of his, which he loved so well, he gathered about him as constant guests all the leading antiquaries of his age. Nicholls of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Radclyffe the herald, Taylor the genealogist, Sir Cuthbert Sharp, and James Raine the elder, were amongst his best friends and helpers. Another frequent visitor was Samuel Warren, the celebrated author of *Ten Thousand a Year*. Here, too, Surtees entertained Sir Walter Scott, who planted a tree, still prominent, at the end of the lawn.

At the present day the house remains much the same from the exterior as Edward of Crawcrook left it. It is still "singularly covered to the very leads and parapet with giant pear trees, probably coeval with the building."

Recently Colonel Surtees has considerably altered the interior arrangements. Two rooms, one of which was the historian's study, have been knocked into one to form the present drawing-room. The old servants' quarters shown in Robert the artist's plan have been converted into a comfortable library and smoking-room, and a new kitchen wing with rooms over has been thrown further out.

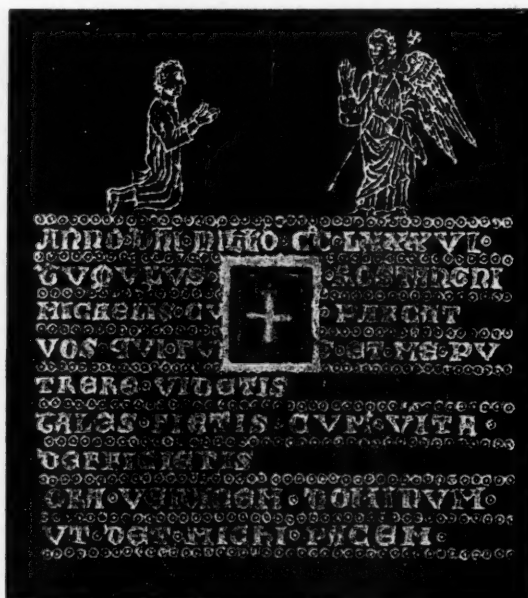
Over the main entrance to the garden is the old shield of the family arms which formerly ornamented the house of Robert Surtees who died in 1617, in the market-place at Durham. It was removed and placed in its present position by the late Colonel Freville Surtees, father to Colonel Conyers Surtees, who is the present owner of the estate.

An Incised Slab at Grasse (Riviera).

BY WALTER J. KAYE, JUN., B.A., F.S.A.

GRASSE, one of the most important towns in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, in the south-east corner of France, is famous not only as purveyor of perfumery to the civilized world, but also as one of the most delightful of winter health-resorts. Overlooking the

sleeves, his right hand uplifted, and his left bearing a processional cross. Then follows a Latin inscription in a combination of Lombardic and Roman characters, containing three Leonine verses. An act of barbarism has imparted additional interest to the inscription: a rectangular piece of slate, fixed in the centre of the stone, and bearing a cross incised, on being removed, was found to cover a cavity containing the dust of relics, which shows that it had been inserted in an altar-slab. A row of forty-one circular ornaments, each with a central point, separates the



Mediterranean from a height of about 1070 feet, the town basks on the mountain-side some six miles from the sea.

Here a remarkable slab, dated 1286, and measuring about a foot square, was discovered in 1897 in the crypt of the cathedral church of Ste. Marie du Puy, and is now affixed to a pillar on the south side of the nave. It bears a figure of the deceased, clad in a long, plain, wide-sleeved garment, with shoes, kneeling with out-stretched hands before his patron the Archangel Michael, a winged figure, vested in a sort of alb and a full surplice, with wide

various lines, and one occurs after each word. A rudely-fashioned cross has been carved at the bottom of the cavity. The missing words have been reasonably suggested by M. l'Abbé Latil and M. P. Senéquier. As regards the name of the person commemorated, a common variant exists to-day in Grasse, in the form of Roustan, and there was once a French Marquisate de Rostaing, the surviving Marquise being the distinguished Vicomtesse de Savigny de Moncorps. The inscription is as follows:

ANNO . DNI . MILLO . CC . LXXVI .
 TVMVLVS . [DOMINI] . ROSTANGNI
 MICHAELIS . CV[I . DEVS] . PARCAT
 VOS . QVI . FV[LGETI]S . ET . ME . PV
 TRERE . VIDETIS .
 TALES . FIETIS . CVM . VITA .
 DEFFICIETIS
 ORA . VERACEM . DOMINVM .
 VT . DET . MICH . PACEM .

This may be rendered: "In the year of our Lord 1286. The tomb of Dom Michel Rostang on whom may God have mercy. Ye who are in your glory and see me in decay, so will you be when you come to die. Pray the God of truth to grant me peace."



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE OLD TOWER OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, AYR.

THE parish church of St. John, Ayr, was used as an armoury in Cromwell's time, it was afterwards demolished, and to-day the tower alone remains as a memorial of its ancient glories. In mediæval times the River Ayr ran very near to the church; it has since been diverted into another channel. The floor of the church was about 5 feet below the existing level of the surrounding soil, and it seems probable that the dampness of the building may have been one reason for its destruction. The present parish church in the High Street is in part built with the masonry from the old church.

Until quite recently, the tower formed the central portion of a private residence which had been built around it. The property has now passed into the hands of the Marquis of Bute, who has demolished the surroundings of the tower and commenced a judicious and conservative restoration of the building.

Excavations that have been made to the original level have unearthed a quantity of broken pottery; several grave slabs, with incised cross in the centre, a broad sword on the left, and an instrument very like a pair

of scissors on the right. A considerable quantity of human remains and the skeleton of a horse were found quite close to the base of the tower. On the east side, the base of one of the piers of the nave arcade has been exposed, and it is probable that further excavations would reveal the foundations of the church.

The basement of the tower appears to have been an entrance into the church; above this is rubble stone vaulting, upon which the wooden floor of the chamber above is constructed. In the angle of the building is a spiral staircase, ascending to the top, and giving access to each floor. The tower appears to have been intended for domestic occupation, each of the several apartments having its fireplace, store cupboard, and a small room probably used as a bedchamber.

The existing parapet appears to be comparatively modern. An old print shows the tower surmounted by a high-pitched roof and gables. The east side of the building has a curious medley of openings and arches, constructed at different periods. One of these openings has a variety of dogtooth carving upon the jamb, the other side having been cut away for a more recent opening.

All these interesting details are being carefully restored, the walls repaired, and the whole building made secure.

J. A. MORRIS.



At the Sign of the Owl.



LECTURING at the Victoria and Albert Museum on Thursday evening, January 22, on the design and arrangement of gold-tooling for the decoration of bookbindings, Mr. Douglas Cockerell began by analyzing the decoration of a small number of old bindings, which he illustrated by lantern-slides.

Pointing out that the use of gold-tooling came to Europe from the East, he showed a Persian binding first, and then a Florentine one, on which much of the work was plainly

Italian, though the general design was quite Persian, and, in his opinion, probably some also of the stamps used. An Aldine binding and other Italian examples followed, a French one in the style of Le Gascon, and an interesting specimen "semé," with fasces and stars, emblems taken from the armorial bearings of Cardinal Mazarin. The lecturer showed that, in all these old bindings, the actual lay-out of the design was very simple, and he claimed and proved by his further illustrations that good results can be produced at the present time, even by students and beginners, by starting on simple lines, and practically letting the tools make the design themselves. He explained the modern use of simple unit tools rather than more complex ones, and showed what rich effects can be produced by the use of one or two of the simplest of them repeated in simple combinations. He illustrated the beauties of simple diapers, the way in which they can sometimes be strengthened by line work, and the apparently complicated designs that can be produced by the repetition of a comparatively simple combination. Towards the close, he exhibited slides of some fine specimens of really elaborate workmanship, and pointed out the beauty of texture that may result when the whole surface of a cover is elaborately tooled. He claimed that this beauty of texture was worth attaining, though some critics always wish "to see the leather," and mentioned cases where what might elsewhere be considered over-elaboration is absolutely justifiable. In conclusion, he maintained that England had at the present time a really good and living national style in bookbinding, and in the other arts of book-production, which is, speaking generally, less appreciated in this country than abroad, where many museums have been keen on acquiring and exhibiting specimens of our best work.

It is fortunate that the celebrated Macquarie collection of Australian manuscripts and maps, etc., has been sold *en bloc*, and not scattered. The collection was formed by Major-General Lachlan Macquarie, who succeeded Captain Bligh, of *Bounty* mutiny fame, in 1810, and is of great historical and

topographical value. It is considered likely that its ultimate destination will be the Melbourne Public Library, which already houses the Mitchell collection of 50,000 volumes of books and manuscripts dealing with Australian history.

I notice several promises of interest in the Spring announcements of the Oxford University Press. Mr. C. F. Bell has prepared in handy form an illustrated catalogue of *Drawings by the Old Masters in the Library of Christ Church, Oxford*, and Mr. Strickland Gibson will be responsible for a volume on *Oxford Libraries*. *University Drama in the Tudor Age*, by Mr. F. S. Boas; *Plague and Pestilence in Literature and Art*, by Mr. Raymond Crawford; and a study in early Mohammedan architecture, by Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, entitled *Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir*, are among the many other books promised.

Forthcoming volumes in Messrs. Methuen's "Antiquary's Books" series are *The Schools of Medieval England*, by Mr. A. F. Leach, and *The Hermits and Anchorites of England*, by Miss Rotha M. Clay. Another attractive announcement by the same firm is *The Green Roads of England*, by Mr. R. Hippisley Cox, which will trace the old travel ways of the Stone Age, from the great prehistoric centre of Avebury along the watersheds of the country. The author will seek to show that the larger earthworks found on the hill-tops, and generally believed to have been local tribal forts, are in reality a co-ordinated system of camps, constructed in the course of the ancient trails.

Messrs. Jarrold and Sons announce a volume entitled *The Roman Camp and the Irish Saint at Burgh Castle, with Local History*, by the Rev. Louis H. Dahl, Rector of Burgh Castle. Mr. Dahl has given much time and labour to the study of his Suffolk Camp, but in this work he has sought also to make more fully known the life, labours and visions of St. Furse, the Irish saint.

In the *Oxford Journal Illustrated*, January 28, Mr. Harry Paintin had an article of consider-

able interest on "Some Famous Oxford Bookshops," illustrated by five reproductions of old views of Oxford streets, one of which I am courteously permitted to reproduce here. This view shows the northern end of New College Lane, Clarendon Buildings, and the Sheldonian (early eighteenth century), with Henry Clements' bookshop. "Among the many quaint and 'undulating' houses that have disappeared from Oxford streets," says Mr. Paintin, "is the bookshop for many years kept by Henry Clements (1646-1721).

was most 'up-to-date' in Oxford shop-architecture. This was the house in which Henry Clements carried on his book-selling business. Not only, however, was Clements' shop a 'business centre,' but it was a famous lounge, and when, in later years, the business came into the hands of Daniel Price (1712-1796), who married Anne, the daughter of Dr. Philip Hayes, organist of Magdalen, 'Young Tom Wharton,' subsequently Court Laureate, then a 'tall, lean, well-looking man,' was often to be seen reading in the shop. In process of



NORTHERN END OF NEW COLLEGE LANE, OXFORD, WITH CLARENDON BUILDINGS AND THE SHELDONIAN; ALSO HENRY CLEMENTS' BOOKSHOP (EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY).

(Block made by the *Oxford Journal Illustrated*, and inserted by courteous permission.)

This was situated in Catharine Street, at the corner of New College Lane. At that period each side of the lane was flanked by interesting examples of mediæval architecture, though a reference to the illustration will show that later sash-windows had been introduced into the earlier buildings. To the extreme right of the picture is seen a double gabled tenement having a picturesque porch, and adjoining this is a house having tall Early Georgian windows, and a shop-window which, in 1721, was probably a typical example of all that

VOL. X.

time Daniel Prince was succeeded by Joshua Cooke, 1750-1820, possibly connected with 'Cicero' Cooke, the 'learned scout of Christ Church,' who 'used to undertake, for a consideration, to compose the views of the haughty undergraduate on the weekly subject submitted by the Censor of Rhetoric.' Subsequent to 1820 the old bookshop was replaced, though members of the Clements family resided there as recently as 1863. The early eighteenth-century house was itself demolished when the Hert-

O

ford new buildings were erected some years ago."

Part I. of *Book-Prices Current* for 1914 has appeared with wonted punctuality. It reports the results of sales from the beginning of the season in October to November 20. I notice an important change in the arrangement of the contents. Hitherto the sales have been given separately in order of date, each entry being numbered, the numbers running right through the volume. The annual index gave references to the numbers. With this new part the contents are all arranged in one alphabet, and sales of the same book within the period covered by each part will thus be found together on the same page. This change greatly increases the usefulness of *Book-Prices Current* for handy reference. One can see at a glance whether a particular book has been sold within each period, and if more than one copy has been so sold the entries are conveniently placed one after the other. There is consequently no need for the numbering of each entry, and the index to the volume when complete need only give page references.

The *Rivista d'Italia* for January opens the new year with several articles dealing with the past. One of these, by Signor A. Pilot, contains poems in Venetian dialect current in Venice at the time of the Napoleonic wars—"Il blocco del 1813-14 in alcune poesie vernacole veneziane." Signor G. Morpurgo has a study of the three friends, Lorenzo de' Medici, Luigi Pulci, and Angiolo Poliziano; and two other articles deal respectively with the Middle Ages and classic times—"Un conflitto tra il Comune di Reggio e la Chiesa nel sec. xiv.," by L. Giommi ("Struggle between the Commune of Reggio and the Church in the Fourteenth Century"), and "I giuochi olimpici nell' Ellade antica," by P. Boccaleri ("The Olympic Games in Ancient Greece").

The *Builder* says that the Paris Historical Library will shortly be adequately housed in the old Hôtel Le Peletier de Saint Fargeau, which has been enlarged for its reception. The buildings are part of the block whose

southern portion is the Hôtel Carnavalet, originally built by Jean Goujon and Jean Bullant (1670) and finished by Mansard in the Rue Neuve Ste. Catherine, and now the Musée Carnavalet or Paris Museum. The houses in the Rue du Parc Royal, adjoining the hotel, have been cleared away, and their site is taken for a public garden. Between the two hotels remains the Lycée Victor Hugo. The Historical Library contains some 250,000 volumes and manuscripts relating chiefly to the story of Paris, and a valuable store of maps of the city in the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries.

The chief recent book sales have been those of the Dunn Library and of the books of Mr. John Pearson, who retired many years ago from the bookselling business still carried on under his name in Pall Mall Place. The first portion of Mr. Pearson's library was sold on April 3 and 4 of last year as "A Book-lover's Library," when the 455 lots brought £2,274 5s. 6d. The second portion was sold at Sotheby's on January 28, 29, and 30, when 616 lots realized £4,648 16s. 6d. Many interesting items were sold, which will be duly recorded in *Book-Prices Current*. The sale of the two portions of the Dunn Library occupied nine days, and realized £19,299 4s.

Very general regret will be felt that Sir Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., has been compelled by ill-health to resign the clerkship to the London County Council, an office which he has filled with distinction for some thirteen years. His love for London and his interest in archæology have often found official and semi-official expression, and antiquaries generally will hope that his successor may be a man of like sympathies. It is earnestly to be hoped that freedom from harness will completely restore Sir Laurence to health, and that in his increased leisure he may add largely to the excellent literary and antiquarian work that already stands to his credit.

It was announced a few weeks ago that an *Anglo-Manx Vocabulary* by the late A. W. Moore, C.V.O., M.A., Speaker of the House of Keys, with the assistance of Sophia

Morrison and Edmund Goodwin, would be published if sufficient subscribers were willing to pay 15s. net for the book. Although the work is of undoubted interest to students of dialects generally and of the Manx language in particular, the promises hitherto received do not justify publication, which will have to be abandoned unless more support is assured. Prospectuses may be obtained from Mr. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, through any bookseller.

The current series of lectures at the Victoria and Albert Museum has reference to the various sections of the Metalwork Collections. The first, on "Ironwork," was given on February 5, by Mr. J. Starkie Gardner. This was followed by lectures on "English Leadwork" by Mr. Laurence Weaver, February 12; "Silversmithing," by Mr. Herbert Maryon, February 19; and "English Silversmiths' Work of the Mediæval and Tudor Periods," by Mr. W. W. Watts, February 26. The last, on "Jewellery," by Mr. R. L. B. Rathbone, will be given on March 5.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



The Society of Genealogists of London.

227, STRAND, W.C. (BY TEMPLE BAR).

President	- THE RIGHT HON. LORD RAGLAN, C.B.
Vice-Presidents	SIR HENRY MAXWELL-LYTE, K.C.B.
	SIR ARTHUR VICARS, K.C.V.O.
	THE MARQUIS DE LIVERI ET DE VALDAUSA.
Hon. Treasurer	- COLONEL JOHN PARKER, C.B.
Hon. Secretary	- EDGAR FRANCIS BRIGGS.
Librarian-Secretary	- GEORGE SHERWOOD.
	- MISS IVY WOODS.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT.

March, 1914.

The names of the Fellows, Members, and Corresponding Associates elected since October 8, 1913, are as follows:

FELLOWS.

December 11	- John Livesey.
January 8	- Edward Dwelly (re-elected).

MEMBERS.

November 12	- Giles Musgrave Gordon Woodgate.
November 12	- Edward Billing, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
November 12	- Colonel William Stainforth.
December 11	- Lady Mary Trefusis.
December 11	- George Ernest Kendall.
December 11	- Henry Christopher Bruce Wilson.
December 11	- Frederick Augustus Page- Turner.
December 11	- Howard Herschel Cotterell.
December 11	- The Rev. Vincent Taylor Kirby.
December 11	- Sir Reginald Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
December 11	- George Norbury Mackenzie, LL.B.
December 11	- Miss Mary Talcott.
December 11	- Wilfred Drake.
December 11	- Henry Curtis, B.S., M.D., F.R.C.S.
January 8	- Gerald Hilariet De Gaury.
January 8	- Henry John Tiddeman.
January 8	- Major Algernon Tudor Craig.
January 8	- Charles Spurrell, F.R.C.S.
January 8	- The Rev. Frederick Augustus Homer.

CORRESPONDING ASSOCIATES.

November 14	- Charles Henry Wilson, J.P.
November 14	- The Rev. Douglas Seaton.
November 14	- The Rev. Watson Stratton.
December 11	- William M. Coultas.
December 11	- Oliver Edmund Chapman.
December 11	- Brigadier-General Bertram Mitford.
January 8	- Miss Helen Jemima Saunders.
January 8	- Hugh Alexander Ford.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meetings of the Executive Committee were held regularly during the quarter, but on the second Thursday, instead of the second Wednesday, in each month. The alteration in the day was made for the benefit of the Fellows, who found Wednesday an inconvenient day, and it is hoped that the Fellows' Meetings will be in future better attended. The Society's rooms on each Saturday afternoon have been very well used, but in case any Members have passed, and have not called in, the Committee would like to point out that at half-past two the front door is closed, but access to the rooms can easily be obtained by means of the bell. The Society hopes to remove to more convenient premises at Michaelmas next. Two very important resolutions have been passed by the Executive Committee since the last report was issued. Now that Fellowship is so much more restricted than it was, the Committee has decided to allow to Members and Corresponding Associates written reports each quarter on their particular interests. Members and Associates may have reports on any *three* families or places, while Corresponding Associates may have reports on any *one*. The Society will

thus become very much more valuable to its country members who cannot come and search the Consolidated Index for themselves. The Librarian-Secretary, however, cannot undertake to copy in full the slips relating to any one family that are presented in large numbers. For example, detailed reports cannot be given on such families as SMITH, BROWN, JONES, and EVANS, unless the county or period is stated. In such cases a general report will be sent naming the parishes and dates of the slips, and a more detailed report will be sent when the Librarian knows which slips are of interest. In no case will reports be sent out to those whose subscriptions are in arrear. The Executive Committee will be glad if Members will point out to their friends who are thinking of joining the Society that on and after June 1 next an entrance fee of 10s. 6d. each will be payable on election of candidates: Those who wish to avoid this are advised to put up their names at once. Mr. F. M. R. Holworthy is engaged in preparing the second part of the *Calendar of Chancery Proceedings*—*temp. Elizabeth*, and we hope this will be issued to Members during this year.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

1. COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY—*Printed Volumes*.—This Society has now in its library 797 volumes of printed books, of which the most important during the last quarter have been acquired by purchase. Among these are: The Catholic Record Society's Publications, volumes 1 to 9. Phillimore's *Marriage Registers*, 197 volumes. Among the books that have been presented to the Society are: Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide* (Mr. I. Marshall); *Cambridgeshire Poll-Book*, 1868 (the Rev. E. Young); Dacre, Cumberland, *Parish Registers*, and Milburn, Westmorland, *Parish Registers* (Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison).

A great effort is being made at present to get for the Society certain volumes, in order that when we move into larger premises later on in the year, it may have a really good collection of printed books to which the Members may refer. An appeal has been sent out to Members, and it is hoped that a hearty response will be given, especially by those who, joining the Society before an entrance fee was required, have never yet directly increased the library either by the gift of books or money.

The volumes most urgently needed are: (1) Forty-five volumes, *British Record Society*, 1 to 45; (2) eight volumes, *Catholic Record Society*, 10 to 17; (3) Papworth's *Ordinary of Arms*; (4) Burke's *Armory* (latest edition); (5) Harleian Society's publications—(a) *Visitations Series*, sixty-four volumes; (b) *Register Series*, forty-three volumes; (6) Sim's *Index to Pedigrees*; (7) Burke's *Landed Gentry* (new edition).

There are also on the Society's shelves a few duplicate volumes, which the Library Committee is authorized to exchange with Members for other volumes. A list of these volumes will be sent to any Member who applies for it.

3. COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY—*Documents*.—This Committee is glad to be able to report that a considerable amount of work has been done this quarter in preparing for filing Kent and Notts deeds.

Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Fynmore and Messrs. Stapleton, De Gaury, and Wadsworth have been working at them, but with such a large collection of deeds waiting to be "enveloped," many more helpers are needed. Mr. De Gaury has also brought a certain number of Surrey deeds—particularly relating to Limpsfield—which he is lending to the Society.

4. CONSOLIDATED INDEX COMMITTEE.—The most important matter engaging the attention of this Committee during the last few months has been the rearrangement of the Place Index. Hitherto the slips belonging to this collection have been placed in one general index, serving the purpose of a dictionary or gazetteer. This system has, however, been found unsatisfactory, and after having been a matter of discussion on several occasions, both by this Committee and by the Executive, it has been decided to recast the whole index, making the county the unit of classification. It may be added that the Society has been helped greatly towards a decision on this matter of the contemplated change by the experience and kind advice of a very high authority on indexing and classification at the British Museum. The recasting of the index is already in progress, and in this work the Society has been helped by the willing assistance of Members who are devoted to, or have specialised in, one or more counties. Our Committee is already in possession of a list of those Members who have undertaken to help in occasional difficulties that may occur concerning places in the county or counties in which they themselves are interested. We are deeply indebted to some of these Members who have gone farther in engaging actively in the work of the new sorting under counties.

6. COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY.—Two meetings of this Committee have been held, and the Rev. Dr. C. J. Moor, the Rev. H. L. L. Denny, Brigadier-General Mitford, and Dr. Billing have joined the Committee. Great progress has been made in the work of slip-indexing Eede's *Armory*, although there is one volume still to be undertaken by some Member. It has been decided that the collecting of miscellaneous items, such as book-plates and seals, shall be the work of this Committee, and not of the Document Committee, and one or two book-plates have been presented by Mr. Denny. Some have also been promised by Dr. Bradbrook. Members are asked to furnish this Committee with particulars of any authenticated arms not appearing in the last edition of Burke's *Armory*.

7. COMMITTEE FOR CATALOGUING PEDIGREES.—Mrs. M. Stanton Taylor, who during the last year regularly presented to the Society histories of "Old Philadelphia Families," published in *The North American* newspaper, has recently presented a volume in which these have been pasted in order. This Committee would be glad to receive copies of the pedigrees of Members, and as "The Society of Genealogists," the Society should have a copy of at least every one of the Members' pedigrees before its second year is quite ended.

8. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS COMMITTEE.—Meetings of this Committee were held on November 5, December 3, January 7, February 4, and some work was reported on each occasion, though in this season of the year little can be done in the church-

yards. Among the churchyards which have been visited for the purpose of transcribing the Monumental Inscriptions are: Dalby, Yorks; seventeen parishes in Devon; Feltham, Hampton, and Twickenham, Middlesex.

9. COMMITTEE ON PARISH REGISTERS AND MARRIAGE LICENCES.—The Society is making good progress in the work of indexing Parish Registers, especially as regards those which are unprinted. Among those now completed are; Cayton, Yorks (complete registers); and Dalby, Yorks (marriages). The Parish Registers of Hackney, Middlesex, are now nearly completed, while another Yorkshire Register is in progress. The Society has been particularly fortunate in getting permission to transcribe the Registers of Rotherhithe, Surrey, and hopes to be able to add others in the city or the neighbourhood of London to its list very shortly. Certain Marriage Registers in Phillimore's series relating to Norfolk, Notts, etc., have been indexed. With regard to the Bishop of London's Marriage Licences, another quinquennial period is quite complete, and the year 1766 has now been reached, that is to say, the Society has finished twenty years of the period 1746-1800.

11. COMMITTEE ON FLY-LEAF INSCRIPTIONS IN FAMILY BIBLES, ETC.—A Member has sent in a copy of a fly-leaf in a 1594 Geneva Bible. It refers to the Wade family of the seventeenth century. Very few others have been sent in besides one relating to the Woodward family, which Mr. W. Preston presented. Most Members possess one or more of these interesting documents, and the Committee hopes that they will copy them out and let the Society have them.

14. COMMITTEE ON FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS.—Mr. J. Hatten Carpenter sent in some very interesting newspaper cuttings referring to the associations of the Kimball, Reade, Reynolds, Fairbanks, Peirce, Clough, Shedd, Locke, Larkin, Folsom, Doane, Stetson, Rice, and Chester families. The Hon. Secretary of this Committee hopes to correspond with the Hon. Secretary of each of these associations in time.

The Librarian Secretary will be pleased to send copies of the Annual Report, Quarterly Reports, and full particulars of the Society to any address on receipt of a postcard.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological Society for the past year contain these papers: "Oswestry Tenures," by the Rev. R. C. Purton; "The Mayors of Shrewsbury," from the manuscripts of the late Joseph Morris; "History of Coston," by Henry T. Weyman, F.S.A.; "The Devolution of the

Manor of Edmond in the Fourteenth and Following Centuries," by Charles G. O. Bridgeman, an elaborate and exhaustive paper; "Some Account of Shrewsbury," by the Rev. R. C. Purton; "A Shrewsbury Divine of the Eighteenth Century" (Job Orton, the friend and biographer of Doddridge), by the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.; "Early Deeds relating to Claremont, Shrewsbury," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; "The Earliest Book of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury," transcribed by Irene M. Pope, a very valuable transcript of the records of the most important Shrewsbury company, commencing in 1461; "The Walters at Ludlow," by Henry T. Weyman, F.S.A.; "Wattlesborough Castle," by the late Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A.; "The Cornwalls and Littletons of Diddlebury," by Evelyn H. Martin—the latter includes several well-known judges descended from the author of the *Tenures*; "Notes on the Inscriptions of the St. Bernard Windows in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury," by the Rev. Canon Moriarty, D.D. (these windows contain nineteen panels out of sixty of fifteenth-century glass formerly in the cloisters of the Abbey of Altenberg, near Cologne); "The Family of Hoggins of Great Bolas," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., the ancestors of Sarah Hoggins, Countess of Exeter, immortalized in Tennyson's ballad "The Lord of Burleigh"; and "Notes on the Rural Deanery of Stottesdon, 1275 to 1375," by the Rev. Prebendary Payton. There are also thirteen smaller papers under the heading of "Miscellanea," the most valuable of these being a complete list of the monumental inscriptions in the church and churchyard of Hanwood, by Lily F. Chitty, the registers of this parish having been destroyed by fire in 1873. The *Transactions* contain a great deal of valuable information about Shropshire; but they might be still further improved by the addition of record matter from the Public Record Office and other sources.



The first item in vol. xix. of the *Transactions* of the East Riding Antiquarian Society is the continuation of the Rev. C. V. Collier's calendar of "Documents at Burton Agnes." These relate mostly to leases and grants of lands, including a fifteenth-century inventory. The particulars of the seals are interesting. We notice rents of "a pair of white gloves on St. John Bapt.'s day," of "one clove (*gario filium*) at Christmas if asked for" (1297)—the clove is the flower, a "clove gelofre," as it is called on the back of the document—and "a red rose in time of roses, if asked for" (1408). Mr. Collier also gives vivid glimpses of mediæval unpleasantnesses in "Notes on Some East Riding Disputes." In "East Yorkshire History in Plan and Chart" Mr. T. Sheppard makes a valuable contribution to local cartography. The paper is illustrated by many reproductions of old maps and plans. The other papers are "East Riding Levies for the Scotch Wars in the Reigns of Edward II. and III.," by Colonel Philip Saltmarshe, and "The Trade Gilds of Beverley," by the Rev. Canon Lambert.



The new part of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society (vol. xi., No. 1) has for frontispiece a portrait

of Joseph Smith (1819-1896) the well-known Quaker bibliographer, with notes on his life and work by Isaac Sharpe. Among the other contents are particulars of "Joseph Rule, the Quaker in White"—his hat, stick, hair, clothing, Bible, and pony, were all white; recollections of American Friends by the late Margaret Evans; a story of shady business transactions by a Bristol Quaker in Virginia in 1674; particulars of Women's Meetings in Cornwall long ago, of an eighteenth-century Scottish Friend, George Swan, of Glasgow; and many other details of interest. Mr. Norman Penney's record of "Friends in Current Literature" is valuable as usual.

The volume for 1913 of *Proceedings* of the Bath and District Branch of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society contains, besides the well-illustrated record of excursions and meetings and sundry miscellanea, a valuable summary by Mr. T. S. Bush of the results of the explorations on Lansdown, 1905-1912, and of last year's explorations in Twelve Acres Field, illustrated by two folding plans and several good plates of "finds."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

A meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on January 22, the Earl of Crawford presiding.—Mr. Rushforth read a paper on the painting of the wheel of life at Leominster Church. He drew a comparison with the wheel shown in the Arundel Psalter, and said that it was difficult to think that the design was not connected with the wheel window, such as might be seen at St. James's, Bristol, Lincoln, and Chartres. Mr. Pretorius said that, if the distemper were removed from the painting, a perfect picture of some of the medallions might be disclosed. Mr. Reginald A. Smith read a paper on four grave-stones of the Viking period which were found buried in the angle of the tower and the south wall of the nave of Bibury Church, Gloucestershire, and presented to the British Museum by the Hon. and Rev. Canon Dutton. A portrait of Christ was exhibited by Mr. H. Clifford Smith, bearing the following inscription: "This present fyguer is The symillitude of Our Saviour Christ Jesu Imprinted in Emerald by The predecessors of the Greet Turke and sente to pope Innocente The viii At the Coste of the Great Turke For a token of ys Cause Being as a Ransom To Redeem his Brother Maximilian The Greate which was taken Prisoner." Mr. Hill described the picture as a good specimen of a pious fraud. The head of Christ shown there had no relation to Byzantine art, but went back to a Flemish original, and could not be associated with the supposed head which came from Constantinople to Rome.—*Morning Post*, January 23.

At the meeting of the same SOCIETY on January 29, Sir Hercules Read in the chair, the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall made a communication on flint implements from the surface near Avebury, their classification and dates. Mr. Kendall said that on various sites in Wiltshire, especially on Windmill Hill, one mile from Avebury, a number of flints, closely resembling French

Cave specimens, had been turned up by the plough. They comprised keeled scrapers, beaked graters, and intermediate forms of Aurignac culture. Some of the small knives resembled debased Moustier points, and Salutré laurel leaf forms occurred. Among other types, arrowheads of various forms, and polished celts, rechipped and reused, were prominent. No single criterion could be infallibly applied to all the chipped flints of any district; the question was, How many periods were represented round Avebury? The latest prehistoric chipped flints were black, and some, a little earlier, were dark blue. Among them were regular truncated prisms, rare in the earlier periods, which had recently been dug out on a Late Celtic site, with pottery, and exactly corresponded to surface finds on the top of Hackpen Hill, and to others from Late Celtic pits near. Scrapers and barbed arrowheads had been found in local Bronze Age barrows, round which chipped flints were usually numerous; and the rechippings suggested that certain white and bluish-white flints, not deeply decayed, were older than the Late Celtic specimens, and might be referred to the Bronze Age. Careful study showed that some, at any rate, of the polished celts were old, also that there were two white patinas, the earlier of which was seen on scrapers characteristic of the Cave period. There were long barrows in the neighbourhood, and neolithic man occupied the district. His chipped flints must be accounted for among the surface stones, and subdivision into more than the three groups mentioned might be necessary; but flints with the older white patina must be approximately of the same date, whether that was Cave period or later.

Mr. Reginald Smith, at the invitation of the chairman, offered some comments on the paper. He pointed out that in fixing dates the graving tool was one of the best indices. When a graver was found on a site, one could be quite sure one was dealing with the Palæolithic Age. A point to be noticed was the occurrence of white and other coloured flints in grave mounds. He thought it was wrong to classify them as all belonging to one period, as the upper part of the mound was bound to contain flints which were made centuries before the mound was. When they found a white implement on the surface they could be quite sure it was old, because an implement did not turn white in less than some thousands of years unless under the influence of heat, which might possibly come about through contact with the funeral pyre. When they found an unchanged implement, however, they could not be sure whether it was old or not.—*Morning Post*, January 30.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, February 5. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "The Funeral of King Henry V." Of this there were at least three contemporary accounts: a French one of Engerraud de Monstrelet, a version in Latin by Thomas of Walsingham, and what is probably an official account in English (now in the Herald's College). There is also a later version in English in Edmund Hall's Chronicle. These all agree in the main as to the King's death in 1422 at Bois de Vincennes, and the removal of his body after embalment to Paris, and thence to Rouen,

where it lay some time. Thence it was conveyed, with great pomp and solemnity, to Abbeville, and so to Calais, where it was brought over sea to England. The body was landed at Dover just two months after the King's death, and after resting at divers places on the way, at each of which a splendid horse was set up, was finally brought to London, and so to Westminster, where it was buried in the abbey church of St. Peter. So magnificent a funeral had not been seen in England for 200 years. There are certain discrepancies in the accounts as to the number of horses that drew the chariot with the King's body, and effigy of boiled leather, and as to the armorial devices on the trappers. Mr. Hope showed how these differences might be reconciled, and quoted from the accounts of the sacrist of the Abbey evidence that there were finally four horses with new trappers with the King's badges, all of which became with other things the perquisite of the Abbey because the horses drew the chariot up the nave of the church. Mr. Hope also discussed an interesting variation between the badges on the trappers and those now visible upon the King's chantry chapel. These consist of the Bohun swan and the King's antelope chained to beacons on one side, and to oak trees on the other. But it is clear from the trappers and other contemporary evidence that the King actually bore the antelope in two aspects: first, as engaged in "busie labour," drawing in a horse-mill; and, secondly, as taking "victorious reste," reposing on a stage, with gold branches over him. On the chapel the horse-mill has been blundered by the carver into a beacon, no example of which, as a badge of King Henry V., seems to occur elsewhere.

Dr. T. M. Legge exhibited some fragments of fifteenth-century English stained glass.—*Athenæum*, February 14.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on February 4, Sir Henry Howarth in the chair, Mr. St. John Hope read a paper on "The Roof of the Divinity School at Oxford." After giving a history of the erection of the building, Mr. Hope proceeded, with the aid of a series of lantern-slides, to explain the heraldry and the sculptures of the wonderful vaulted ceiling of the school.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 13, Dr. George Neilson presiding.—The first paper contributed was by Mr. James E. Cree, and gave an account of the excavation of a Bronze Age cairn at Inverlael, Ross-shire.

The second communication was by Mr. A. O. Curle, Director of the Museum, and gave an account of an excavation of a small vitrified fort in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at Rockcliffe, near the mouth of the Urr. The fort had attracted the attention of Riddell of Friar's Carse as long ago as the end of the eighteenth century, on account of the vitrification found on it; but, owing to most of the visible pieces of such material having been removed, its true character had come to be disregarded. The fort occupies a small rocky hill rising about 100 feet above the shore of the estuary at its base, and has a length of about 206 feet, the breadth varying from

130 to 70 feet. It had been surrounded by a rampart of earth and stone some 14 feet in thickness, having at 3 feet 6 inches in from the outer edge a wall about 18 inches in thickness and some 3 feet in height, solidified throughout its whole height by vitrification. No vitrification was found elsewhere within the rampart, and, as the wall appeared to be continuous at the same position from the outside, Mr. Curle concluded that, in this case at least, vitrification was an intentional structural process, and that the purpose of the wall was to retain in position the mass of the rampart partially laid on sloping ground. In a hollow towards the centre of the fort, conspicuous was the dark colour of the soil and the quantity of animal bones which it contained. There was found the site of metal workings, and many fragments of moulds came to light for casting beautiful Celtic brooches, crosses, pins, and other objects in bronze. Such moulds have not hitherto been found in Scotland, and, from the art which they display, the opinion was expressed that they were products of the ninth century. There were also found a number of fragments of very beautiful glass which bore a strong resemblance to the glass of Anglo-Saxon times, and to certain beakers associated with ninth-century coins found in the island of Bjorko, near Stockholm. This is also the first recorded find of such glass in Scotland. Crucibles of various sorts came to light, also remains of domestic pottery, unglazed, wheel-made, buff ware, resembling the cooking-pots of Anglo-Norman times. A remarkable find were two pieces of undoubted Roman ware, one a small fragment of Samian, and the other a portion of a mortarium.

The third paper was by Mr. F. C. Eeles, in which he discussed the variations in the orientation of some sixty churches, chiefly in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, pointing out that they varied from as much as 35 degrees north of east to 20 degrees south of east, explaining that no definite theory could be advanced as yet to explain the reason for these variations.

The last communications were from the Rev. W. Beveridge, New Deer, and described some interesting excavations on the site of a stone circle at New Deer, when a cist of oval shape was discovered, in which was found a stone bearing a large cup-mark, 4 inches in diameter and 4½ inches in depth. Mr. Beveridge also described an excavation made at the ruins of Dundargue Castle, on the Aberdeenshire coast. The castle, which was a fortress early in the fourteenth century, occupies a narrow rocky promontory, connected with the land by a narrow neck which was probably the site of a prehistoric fort. The excavations on the castle rock, besides laying bare the foundations of the general structure of the building, yielded several coins, including a hardhead of James VI. and a silver penny of one of the three first Edwards of England. A deer-horn pick was found between the castle and the outworks, and on the site of the latter were found a quantity of mediæval pottery, a bronze finger-ring, a bracelet, a smith's tongs, and a quantity of horns of goats, sheep, and other animals. Beside the inner gateway, at a depth of 6 feet under the surface, part of the jaw-bone of a killer whale (*Orca gladiator*) was recovered.

THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE met on February 12, when a paper was read by Mr. Henry Peet on "The Site of the Chapel of St. Mary of the Quay." This ancient building had a strange and varied career—first a chapel, then the town's warehouse, subsequently a school, and finally a common tavern. Mr. Peet has recently made a very extensive examination of all the leases granted by the Corporation of the various properties which formerly existed on the south side of Chapel Street and in the old churchyard. From these leases he was able to produce evidence which clearly established the exact site of the chapel. His paper was illustrated with plans and lantern-slides which enabled the audience to follow him without difficulty. It is quite clear that some part of this ancient ecclesiastical building was in existence as late as 1814, when it was finally cleared away to enlarge the churchyard. From 1770 the building was known as the Ince Boat-house, and afterwards as Hinde's Tavern.

Mr. Charles R. Hand read a paper on "The Brothers Beattie and their Drawings of Old Liverpool," and presented for the inspection of members a number of original water-colours by Frederick Beattie. The pictures—none of which have been duplicated or published—are only a few of a very large and valuable collection which depicts the Liverpool which has disappeared during the last decade or so, and are extremely interesting. They were drawn by Frederick Beattie whilst engaged by Mr. Hand to "precede the demolishers." The paper gave full particulars of the Beatties' connection with Liverpool, and their experiences and wanderings at home and in the far West.

A meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held on January 26, Mr. G. A. King presiding.—The Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. G. Clarke) reported that only a few pounds were needed to complete the sum which it was estimated would be necessary for the excavation of one of the shafts at Grime's Graves, Weeting. Dr. A. E. Peake had consented to take charge of the excavations, assisted each week by a member of the Society. Mr. Reginald Smith would report on any flint implements that might be found; Dr. C. W. Andrews on any animal remains (other than human); Professor A. Keith, on any human remains; Mr. Clement Reid, on any plant remains; and Messrs B. B. Woodward and A. S. Kennard, on any mollusca.

A paper on "An Early Norfolk Trackway: the Drove Road," by Messrs. W. G. Clarke and H. Dixon Hewitt, was read by the latter. The writers described in detail the course of the Drove from Blackdike, Hockwold, to its junction with Peddar's Way on Roudham Heath, and pointed out the many stations for prehistoric remains along its course. They considered the Drove to be a prehistoric trackway, because (a) in its original state it had many points of resemblance to known prehistoric trackways in East Anglia and other parts of England; (b) it was a subsidiary road to Peddar's Way—a prehistoric track—and was also connected with the Pilgrims' Walk; (c) its relation to the Fendyke was similar to that of the Icknield Way and the Cambridgeshire dykes, and the Icknield Way was undoubtedly prehistoric;

(d) roads from Saxon settlements were diverted from their natural courses by the Drove, obviously the more ancient road, though—except for the western part—forming no direct means of communication between villages; (e) of the barrows on its course and in its vicinity; (f) of the wonderful abundance of flint implements and pottery alongside the greater part of the Drove, and even on the trackway itself. The paper was illustrated by a series of photographs of the Drove taken by Mr. Hewitt.

Mr. W. G. Clarke read a paper on "Some Aspects of Striation," pointing out how strenuously the idea of a glacial period was at first opposed, and the recent discoveries of evidences of glaciation in remote geological epochs.

The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall sent a paper on "Flint Industries in North Cornwall"; Mr. Heywood W. Seton-Karr one on "A Recent Expedition after India Paleos"; and Mr. J. Reid Moir on "Some Details of Flint Fracture." Mr. Miller Christy sent "The Red Crag Shell Portrait: a Comment on the Report of the Committee," in which he pointed out that the Committee, in its otherwise admirable report, had omitted to take any account of the evidence for or against the antiquity of the design, which might be derived from the nature and execution of the design, viewed as a work of art. Mr. T. A. Barton sent a remarkable lozenge-shaped flint; Mr. H. D. Hewitt exhibited a half-round white axe and a square finely-chipped implement found at Thetford. A socketed iron spearhead, about a foot in length, recently found in a rabbit burrow at East Dereham, was also exhibited.

THE 101ST anniversary meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held in the Old Castle on January 28, the Duke of Northumberland presiding. The report recorded the commemoration of the centenary of the Society by the issue of its history, a volume prepared by Mr. Richard Welford and Mr. J. C. Hodgson. The Society now had the largest membership in its existence, and the financial statement was satisfactory. The Curators reported that the Society's accumulations could not be properly displayed without a well-lit gallery, and they suggested that overtures be made to the Corporation with a view to the Society lending all its Roman stones and sculptures to the Laing Art Gallery, where they could be properly displayed, and would be of more value to students. The chairman moved the adoption of the Council's report, and said that of the Curators would require further consideration. He thought the issue of the Society's history was a more suitable way of commemorating the centenary than some of the suggestions to mark it with a festivity. Mr. R. C. Clephan seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

At a meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held in the Museum, at York, on February 3, the Rev. Dr. Solloway, Selby, delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Norman Church at Brayton." He said there formerly existed at Brayton a Saxon church, but of its site nothing was known. There were people who held the impression that it stood on the site of the

present church. This was purely a conjecture. The Norman church must have been built about 1125, and as it existed to-day was a mixture of the architecture of all times, from Norman down to early Victorian. The original Norman church probably consisted of an aisleless nave, with perhaps a rectangular chancel, and a beautiful south doorway, with at the west end a square tower. So it would remain until the fourteenth century, when certain alterations were made. It was a matter for the deepest gratitude that, when these alterations were made, the authorities decided to keep the beautiful Norman chancel arch. It was not easily to be beaten, and was worthy of anyone's careful attention. In the fifteenth century there were further changes, and about that time the octagonal spire was added. It was a matter for thankfulness that, when such radical alterations were made, the builders did not decide upon an absolutely new tower. They left what was there, and simply gave additional height. The chief glory, however, of Brayton Church was its beautiful south doorway.



At the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on January 20, Mr. Frank Simpson read a paper, illustrated by upwards of sixty lantern-slides specially made for the occasion, on "The Chester City Gilds," relating principally to the Skinners and Feltmakers' Company. The lecture referred to the antiquity of the local trade in skins and furs, and dealt with such points as the charters, the conditions of apprenticeship, the company's rules, colours, and seals, the miracle plays and midsummer show, the close connection between the gilds and the civic authorities, with some account of the old city inns and taverns.



An interesting collection of archaeological relics was displayed on January 21 at the second annual open meeting of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held at the Midland Institute. In addition to some of the specimens which were on view at the annual conversazione of the Institute, there were shown boiling-stones from Pelsall, Roman coins found in Sutton Park, a set of English crown-pieces dating from 1551, ancient candlesticks, rush-holders, and tinder-boxes. Lantern-slides, taken from photographs by the members of the Photographic Section, were also exhibited.



At the meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 30, the Rev. H. A. Hudson in the chair, Mr. J. Wilfrid Jackson read a "Report on the Animal Remains found at the Roman Fort at Manchester." The material dealt with in this paper came from two sources—namely, a small series obtained by the late Mr. Charles Roeder during the Great Northern Railway extension in 1897-1900, and a further series obtained in 1907 by the Excavation Committee of the Manchester and District Branch of the Classical Association. The animals represented are the horse, ox, roe, pig, and dog, together with several snail-shells and a human molar tooth. In describing the various remains, Mr.

Jackson said it was to be much regretted that so few had been preserved for examination compared with other Roman stations, such as Corstopitum, Newstead, etc., and that the fragmentary condition of those he had to deal with rendered them of little use in assisting the study of the nature of the domesticated animals of the Roman period in Britain. Concerning the horse, all that could be said was that the few bone fragments indicated an animal of small size. The small Celtic ox (*Bos longifrons*) was represented amongst the oxen remains, together with an animal of larger size, judging from the two horn-cores found at Castlefield by Mr. Roeder. Some doubt, however, existed regarding the latter belonging to the Roman times, owing to the absence of exact data as to their discovery. The pig remains indicated the domestic form, and not that of the wild-boar, while those of the dog represented animals of the terrier type. The human molar tooth found on the site in 1907 exhibited considerable wear on the crown, a feature usually met with in prehistoric skulls. Dealing with the snail-shells, the author stated that, while many of them doubtless represented creatures living in the Castlefield neighbourhood before and during the Roman period, it was possible that some of the larger species—*Helix aspersa*, for example—had been collected and eaten by the Romans, since it was no unusual thing to find numbers of these large shells in other Roman stations.



Other meetings have been those of the WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 2, when Mr. Willis Bund read a paper on "Two Worcestershire Murders"; the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 4, when Mr. G. Hepworth lectured on "Historic Houses of Yorkshire"; the annual meeting of the CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 28; the annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 30; the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on February 4, when Mr. J. S. North lectured on "Sussex Churches near the River Arun," illustrated by a fine series of slides; the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 26, when Mr. A. H. Thompson gave an address on "Leicestershire Monasteries in the Fifteenth Century"; the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 23, when the Rev. A. A. R. Gill read a paper on "York Boy Bishops," and Mr. T. Sheppard gave a short address on the history of Hull prior to Edward I.; the annual meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on January 27; the annual meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 30; the ST. ALBANS AND HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 19, when Mr. C. H. Ashdown gave an illustrated lecture on "Berkhamstead Castle;" and the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on January 21 and February 11, when papers were read on "Neith and the Crocodiles," by Professor Wiedemann, and "The Greek Worship of Sarapis and Isis," by Mr. F. Legge.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE. By Francis Bond, M.A. With 1,400 illustrations. London: *Humphrey Milford*. Two vols. Demy 4to., pp. xxxvi + 986. Price £2 2s. net.

The volume of Mr. Bond's work is remarkable, and not less so is the excellence of its quality. The student or the general reader who really wishes to know why churches were built thus and thus at different dates, and how this or that feature was developed, and what relation such and such details of construction and peculiarities of planning have to one another and to architectural and constructional development in general—who wishes, in short, not merely to have a general bird's-eye view of the history and evolution of English church-building from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, but to have an intelligent grasp of principles and their illustration and exemplification in details of construction—has here provided for him an ideal book. Mr. Bond has a thorough mastery of his subject and of the best methods of presentment. These two handsome and massive volumes are no mere *réchauffé* or abstract of any previous work by the same author. Everything has been planned and carefully thought out afresh. The expert architect may be better suited, perhaps, elsewhere, though Mr. Bond's pages are likely to fascinate the expert as well as the beginner, but for the intelligent beginner or ordinary student no better introduction to the whole subject could possibly be found than this remarkable work. Mr. Bond devotes his earlier chapters to showing why and for what purposes different kinds of churches were first built. He discusses briefly the various monastic orders and their requirements. Here the reader will learn the reasons for variations in planning of the churches of monks and canons, of parish and collegiate churches and cathedrals. Then comes what is the outstanding feature of the work—the careful and thorough analysis of the chief constructional principles, followed in each case by recapitulation and illustration from concrete examples. Thus in chapter v. we have an extraordinarily full discussion of the principles of vaulting, followed by further discussion, illustrated by the dissection of fifty-seven individual vaults. Subsequent chapters deal in like manner with Abutments, Walls and Arches, The Pier and its Members—two chapters containing no inconsiderable amount of fresh matter—Lighting of Mediæval Churches, Doorways and Porches, The Triforium and Bay Design, The Clerestory, Roofs and other Means of Protection from Rain, and Towers and Spires. Every chapter and every section is lavishly illustrated, not at random, but by a carefully chosen set of examples, which are closely related to the text. The wealth of illustration is so great that a full half of the thousand pages of the two volumes is occupied by pictures. In the

chapter on Lighting there is a very fine collection of examples, many of them on a large scale, which runs through 137 pages. Mr. Bond is thoroughly justified in saying, "Never before has there been so comprehensive an exposition of the wealth and diversity of English window tracery; even to those who have considerable knowledge of English Gothic it will come as a surprise and revelation." Mr. Bond devotes twenty-four pages to a fully illustrated discussion of Low Side Windows, and the various theories connected therewith. He favours the idea, which really presents few difficulties, that the openings were used for the ringing of the sanctus bell. English and French glossaries of architectural terms, and indexes of places and subjects, with an appendix on the origin of the Early Christian basilica and on the orientation of churches and the occasional deviation of the axis of the chancel, complete this most valuable book, for which Mr. Bond will receive the grateful thanks of students, not only of the present time, but of many a long day to come. In its typography, in the excellent rendering of the hundreds of illustrations, and in the attractiveness of its binding and format, the work is worthy of the great Oxford Press.

* * *

INSULÆ BRITANNICÆ. By Arthur William Whatmore. Four maps. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 375. Price 20s. net.

The subtitle explains that this solid volume deals with "The British Isles: Their Geography, History, and Antiquities down to the Close of the Roman Period." This comprehensive review is founded mainly upon the classic references to our islands. Mr. Whatmore's learning is undeniable, and his laborious industry is conspicuous throughout the book. From the standpoint of knowledge indicated in the preceding sentence he surveys the British Isles before the coming of the Romans, and then systematically reviews the period of Roman history in Britain, surveying closely and in much detail tribal history, language, roads, dykes, etc. Much of the history of Roman Britain, here carefully referenced, will raise no question; but Mr. Whatmore's speculations on Britain in pre-Roman days will not be accepted by many archaeologists. The greatest stumbling-block to acceptance of much of the book will be Mr. Whatmore's extraordinary etymology. Names of Roman and British places, names of walls, tribes, etc., are traced to Gaelic origins in a wholesale and astonishing manner. Ulysses, we are told, visited Iona, while "St. Columba, the Christian apostle of the Western Isles, was apparently a circle-god, whose church of Iona was a place of circle-worship." Hagar's son "Ishmael is without doubt connected with the Little Bear constellation"; and "The story of the Sirens is a play upon the Gaelic word 'seirean' [a leg (cape)], applicable to the promontory of Llyn, Carnarvonshire, off which Bardsey lies." All this is very wild. Mr. Whatmore sees etymology entirely through Gaelic spectacles, and in regard to some other matters mistakes fanciful speculation for reasoned argument. Apart from all this, his book abounds in evidence of much research and learning. The labour of collection and preparation

for such a work must have been very great. Useful features are a Gaelic glossary and full indexes of (1) Ancient and Antiquarian Names of Places, and (2) Modern Names of Places. Students will also be glad of the maps—*Insulæ Britannicæ* according to Ptolemy, *Britannia Meridionalis*, *Britannia Septentrionalis*, and *Hibernia*.

* * *

DRESS DESIGN: AN ACCOUNT OF COSTUME FOR ARTISTS AND DRESSMAKERS. By Talbot Hughes. Illustrated by the author from old examples, together with thirty-five pages of collotypes. London: *John Hogg*, 1913. Small crown 8vo., pp. 362. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Talbot Hughes, whose name has recently been prominently before the public as the owner of the great collection of dress exhibited at Harrods and presented by that enterprising firm to the Victoria and Albert Museum, has applied his expert knowledge to the production of a most valuable book on historic costume. The volume is one of a series of handbooks issued under the immediate direction of Professor Lethaby, which is alone a sufficient guarantee for their excellence, devoted to the artistic crafts and intended to provide trustworthy textbooks of workshop practice, and treating design itself as an essential part of good workmanship. It is necessarily of a much more practical character than the treatises of such authors on costume as Shaw, Planché, or Tarver, and some sixty-eight pages are occupied with patterns alone, drawn to scale, of the various dresses shown in the sketches which freely illustrate the book. To the theatrical costumier, to mention only one, and perhaps the least important, of the many purposes to which the information thus detailed can be applied, the book will be invaluable, and leave without an excuse the anomalies one is occasionally compelled to witness, say at a Mansion House Children's Fancy Dress Ball. The author is not content with merely giving us the valuable information which he has acquired and with which the pages of his book are replete, but he intersperses them with critical remarks in reference to the dress of particular periods. For instance, he says; "I believe the purest beauty is found in the simple forms of dress and decoration settings from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, schemed to the natural proportions of the figure." Yet it is curious to find that during this period, not only was the divided skirt well known to our ancestresses, though they could plead neither golf nor the tango as necessitating it, but the split corset was also a favourite arrangement with them, though, more wisely than the young women of the present day, who consider a wisp of lace or even a locket sufficient protection for their bare chests against the east wind, they filled up the opening with fur or other ornamental insertion, producing a perfectly beautiful as well as a healthy garment.

The line sketches in the text show every item of costume for men and women from head to heel, and the photographic plates give admirable reproductions of models in Mr. Talbot Hughes' collection, some of which appeared in colour in the catalogue issued by Harrods; and in looking at some of the mid-Victorian examples we not only renew our own youth, but we

are able to point out to a younger generation the lamentable falling off in gracefulness, as it appears to us, in the modern fashion plates. The book is to be highly commended for its completeness and good arrangement, which enables the general reader to gain an insight into the mysteries of a craft and obtain information relative to it usually confined to expensive technical publications.—J. T. P.

* * *

ANCIENT TOWN-PLANNING. By Professor F. Haverfield. With many plans and illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. 152. Price 6s. net.

An essay on ancient town-planning is an admirable example of the service, historical and scientific, which archaeology can render to living humanity. The revived art of town-planning, to which we must look for rescue from the evils bequeathed to us by the housing ideas of the last century, has its origins, like other arts, in a far antiquity. It is a fortunate thing that a temperament at once so learned and so gently humorous as Dr. Haverfield's should have been induced to give us this admirable monograph as the extension of a paper read by him before the memorable Town-Planning Conference held in London in 1910. Behind the very real examples of city development and planning of houses in relation to public buildings which have been excavated in the leading towns of Greece and Italy (Athens and Sparta strangely excepted), he takes us first to the clear evidence of the great cities of the Mesopotamian plains, whence the germs of Greek town-planning were doubtless taken. The settlement of the human swarm is marked on many a site by obedience to the dictates of sound sense in relation to contours as well as to amenities, with the result that we get a distinct likeness between the lay-out of such separate cities as Priene and Turin, or the similarity of Silenus to a comparatively modern English town like that of Wareham. There is no need to refer here to Dr. Haverfield's little volume in detail. Until the excavator's spade digs much more widely, this essay must remain the last word on this early chapter of the subject, a model of conciseness, lucidity, and fair statement.—W. H. D.

* * *

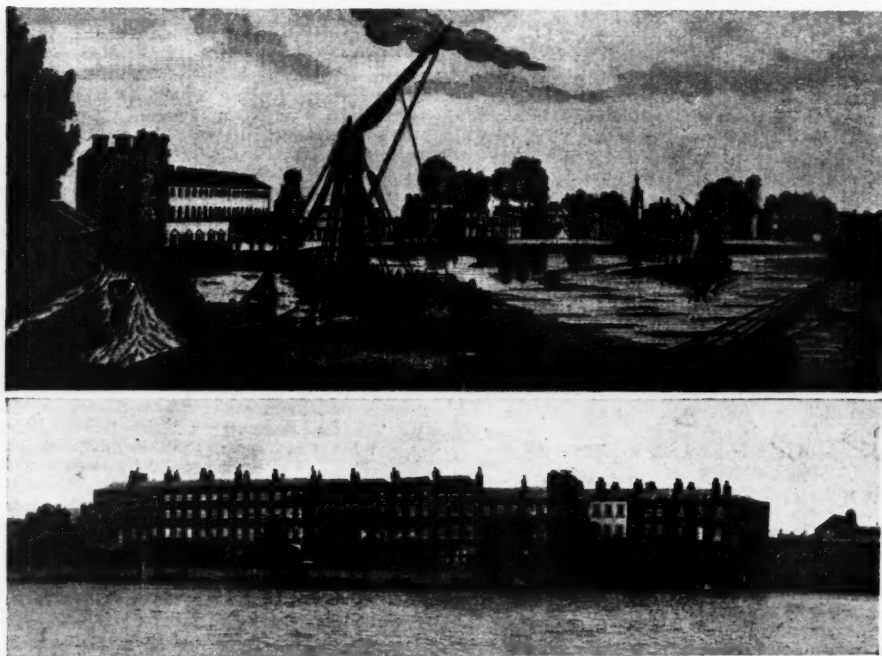
HAMMERSMITH. By Warwick H. Draper, M.A. With 26 illustrations, map and plan. Hammersmith: *James Chamberlen*, 230, King Street, 1913. 8vo., pp. xii+84. Price 1s. net., post free 1s. 3d.

Mr. Draper has certainly filled a gap by publishing this handy and carefully prepared little sketch of the history of the village, town and borough of Hammersmith. Faulkner's *History*, last published in 1839, is not very accessible, and is of course much out of date, while the only subsequent separate account of the borough is so competently written that it makes the late William Morris a knight and R.A.! Mr. Draper briefly reviews the early and mediæval history of Hammersmith, and gives more detail of its life in the seventeenth century, when the Civil War saw the famous Sir Nicholas Crispe, of Hammersmith, actively engaged in his Sovereign's cause, and when Catharine of Braganza came for a while to live on the

Upper Mall. Many other residents in and visitors to the village of that era here find record. Eighteenth-century life is vividly illustrated from contemporary newspapers, which are rich in highwaymen incidents, while the growth of the gardening industry was an outstanding feature of local history. Well-known names—Louthborough, Turner, Marryat, Thomson the poet, Lady Craven, the Margravine of Anspach, Coleridge, William Morris, and many others—abound among the residents and visitors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Mr. Draper tells his story very pleasantly, and his readers can watch the gradual and latterly rapid evolution of the large and bustling

COUNTY CHURCHES: KENT. By Francis Grayling. With illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Two vols. Foolscape 8vo., pp. x+173 and x+183. Price 2s. 6d. net each volume.

These two little volumes of the "Country Churches" series treat of all the old parish churches of Kent in alphabetical order, as well as of its two cathedrals and its old monasteries. Mr. Grayling has evidently known the county pretty thoroughly for many a long year, and there is much exceptional interest attached to these pages, for he has examined many of the old fabrics previous to restoration. He is plain-spoken



HAMMERSMITH TERRACE (FROM AN OLD PRINT OF 1780 AND A PHOTOGRAPH OF 1901).

borough from the quiet riverside village of bygone days. There are many charming illustrations, some of which show the striking contrast between the streets and buildings of the present time and those of less than a century ago. We are courteously permitted to reproduce above one which gives views of Hammersmith Terrace in 1780 and in 1901. The volume also contains a reproduction of Salter's map of 1830 and a modern civic plan of the borough. A comparison of the two will provide much food for thought. Mr. Draper's little book, which must be of engrossing interest to past and present residents in Hammersmith, should also appeal to many who know the place, with its charming river-front, by repute only.

as to the evil of much that has been done under the guise of "restoration." Thus, under Stockbury we read: "This fine building might again, with a little judgment, be rendered church-like, instead of incorporating all the worst features of unintelligent restoration." We are also particularly glad to find how strenuously opposed the author is to destructive ivy, and its modern substitute, ampelopsis, on ancient church fabrics. He strongly urges that "the pestilential ivy" should be removed from the whole of the church of Lidden. Again, in the case of Nettlestead, so famed for its considerable remnants of ancient glass, Mr. Grayling points out that the ivy, always dangerous, is specially bad near "valuable glass, which

may be torn out by it." The writer gives abundant evidence that he is an able connoisseur of old painted glass, and dwells at some length on the numerous remains that are still extant in many a Kent church; yet, strange to say, his account of the invaluable and very early glass in Canterbury Cathedral is treated after a meagre and insufficient fashion, although the glass therein is second only in interest to Chartres throughout the whole of Christendom.

In dealing with the great number of old churches which are to be found in Kent, it is impossible to expect that they should all be treated with the same completeness and accuracy. Several of Mr. Grayling's accounts are delightfully full and interesting, such as those of Minster-in-Sheppey, Minster-in-Thamet, Reculver, Sittingbourne, which he knows so well; but we confess to an occasional feeling of disappointment at the treatment of Hythe (especially with regard to its collection of bones), and such eminently noteworthy churches as those of Lyminge, Wrotham, and New Romney. He rightly upbraids the custodians of a small minority of churches for their bad or neglected condition, but he overlooks the case of Westcliffe, a very complete Transition church, *circa* 1200. A recent visitor, who is thoroughly competent and well weighs his words, describes its interior as "deplorably neglected and damp." One of the high-backed pews in this church, near the west end, has the word "Thanksgivings" painted thereon. Can this seat have been reserved for churchings? Is there another known example of such lettering?

In these little church guides the writer is bound to be almost abruptly brief; but no kind of purpose is served by the introduction of such a word as "chest" or "chandelier" without a syllable as to its probable date or condition. Of this, or like single words, there are several examples.

Good as these little volumes are on the whole, it would have been much better to have omitted the glossary of terms. It is about the poorest we have anywhere seen. Several of the phrases briefly explained are known to everyone, and absurdly simple, such as "arcade," "cairn," "crocket," "impaling," "jack-boots," "niche," or "tippet." On the other hand, Mr. Grayling is only too fond of using out-of-the-way expressions, such as "water-table," "travertine," "voussoir," "septum," "necking," and as to all these, and many like, the glossary maintains a rigid silence.

Both author and publisher are to be congratulated on the selection and excellence of the photographic plates; several of these are of value as reproductions of old prints of churches ruthlessly destroyed, such as Reculver and Murston.

* * *

MEDIEVAL WALL PAINTINGS. By J. Charles Wall. With 100 illustrations. London: Talbot and Co. [1913]. Foolscape 8vo., pp. xvi + 247. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The literature of mural paintings is not extensive, nor can the subject, indeed, be said to have received so much attention as it deserves. Mr. Wall's little book, which is one of a series of "Antiquaries' Primers"—designed "to provide the initial ground upon which more extensive study may be founded"—

is most welcome. It is inevitably largely a record of destruction, not merely that wrought by the Dowsings and their like of the sixteenth century, but the vandalism of more recent times, which, when wall paintings in churches have been brought to light, has led either to absolute destruction or to reburial under a fresh coat of whitewash. Mr. Wall indicates where many drawings are to be found, which were made before such wanton acts took place, and, indeed, gives all needed help and information to the reader. He has himself drawn large numbers of mural decorations, which mostly tend to fade and become obscure on their re-exposure to the light. The paintings and drawings described are mainly to be found, or have in the past been found, on church and cathedral walls; but Mr. Wall does not neglect those which have been preserved on the walls of private abodes. It may be added that this book is confined to English examples. In the first half Mr. Wall treats the subject chronologically—after a brief general and technical introduction—up to the seventeenth century. The second half is occupied by a description of the principal subjects found on the walls of English churches, with references to the examples which are either still extant or of which record exists. Mr. Wall writes clearly and sympathetically; his manual will be found most useful both by antiquaries and by that much larger number of people who could hardly be so called, but who are prepared to take an intelligent interest in relics of the past, when explained and described as simply and intelligibly as they are in this handy little volume. The usefulness of the book is much enhanced by the large number of clearly-drawn illustrations, most of them by Mr. Wall's own pen, although there are one or two photographic plates and a tinted frontispiece. Appendixes explain how to remove whitewash from wall paintings, and offer a suggestion as to how to preserve them. There is an index of places and subjects; the inclusion of grouped county references would have been useful.

* * *

PREHISTORIC TIMES. By the late Right Hon. Lord Avebury. Seventh edition. Many illustrations. London: Williams and Norgate, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. iv + 623. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This is a very welcome reissue of a standard work. "Reissue" is hardly the correct word, perhaps, for not merely has the text been entirely reset, but only a few months before his death the late Lord Avebury—for long so much better known as Sir John Lubbock—thoroughly revised the whole of it. Much has been added to bring the book up to the level of recent discoveries and theories, and a considerable quantity of matter now non-essential has been deleted. Discoveries so recent as that of sub-Crag implements by Mr. Reid Moir near Ipswich in 1910, and relevant references and discussions in publications of later date, are duly recorded and discussed. A volume so comprehensively useful, so admirably and fully illustrated, and, considering its bulk, so remarkably cheap, deserves a warm welcome and should achieve a wide circulation. The book is too well known for any discussion of its contents to be necessary. It is sufficient to say that the careful revision which it has

received has brought it abreast of the archaeological science of to-day, and has thus made it a more useful and valuable manual than at any previous time. There is an excellent Index, but we miss a list of the illustrations, which form so prominent and so helpful a feature of the book.

* * *

THE PURITAN BIBLE, AND OTHER CONTEMPORANEOUS PROTESTANT VERSIONS. By the Rev. W. J. Heaton, B.D. Many illustrations. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi + 345. Price 6s. 6d. net.

This volume is the third of "Our Own English Bible: Its Translators and their Work." The first covered the manuscript period—i.e., up to about 1500; the second gave an account of the various translations of "The Bible of the Reformation"; while the volume before us describes the versions issued during the reigns of Edward VI, Elizabeth, and James I., beginning with the extraordinary translation by Sir John Cheke, which lay in manuscript till 1843, and ending with the Authorized Version. This account of many well-known Bibles is set in a readable narrative of the events of the period written entirely from a Puritan, or at least strongly Protestant, standpoint. The book is not intended for scholars, but for popular reading. Its tone is too biased and too controversial to make prolonged notice suitable in the neutral pages of the *Antiquary*. Those readers who wish for a history of the religious changes and controversies of the reigns named, embodying much information concerning the various translations issued contemporaneously, written entirely from the point of view indicated, will find the book useful and full of interest. There are many illustrations, of very varying degrees of merit and value. Some of the blocks are very worn. The volume ends with a list of works consulted and a scanty index to the three volumes.

* * *

THE CHURCHES OF NORFOLK: SHROPHAM HUNDRED. By T. Hugh Bryant. Many illustrations. Norwich: *Norwich Mercury Company, Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. 392. Price 7s.

This is the first volume of a work on the churches of one county on an unusually extended scale. Mr. Bryant has long been known as the first of authorities on Norfolk churches, and this volume amply justifies his reputation. A committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society has been formed to assist Mr. Bryant in the printing and publication of his material. The scheme is to print a series of sixteen volumes which will contain matter hitherto unprinted, to be followed by a second series of sixteen volumes, containing matter which was originally printed in the *Norwich Mercury*, and reissued in oblong book form. The whole thirty-two volumes will contain descriptions, with illustrations of every church in the county, with much more, as will be seen below. The work is intended to form a valuable county history in a handy form. The edition is limited to 250 copies.

Norfolk is exceptionally rich in churches, and this first volume deals with those of one Hundred only—

twenty in all. But the title of the book is really inadequate. Mr. Bryant gives not only his own observations and notes, but he has brought together and focussed here the best of the matter contained in earlier publications on the county. The title is inadequate because Mr. Bryant by no means confines his attention to the churches. For each place he gives much detail of manorial and parochial and family history. The work when complete will, indeed, be a kind of county history, with churches in the foreground, rather than an account of the county churches only. The churches themselves are fully described, with their memorials, furniture, and Communion plate. A history of the advowson, list of incumbents, account of the registers, and other particulars, are usually added. The whole forms an invaluable addition both to county and to ecclesiastical literature. A most praiseworthy feature is the list of references to sources of information for each place. For Old Buckenham and its Priory, for example, the list of references fills two pages. There is a good exterior illustration of each church.

* * *

A HISTORY OF MIDHURST GRAMMAR SCHOOL. By Ernest F. Row, B.Sc. With eleven illustrations. Brighton: *Combridge*, 56, Church Road, Hove [1913]. Demy 8vo., pp. 166. Price 5s. net.

Midhurst Grammar School was founded by a worthy coverlet-maker named Gilbert Hannam, of Midhurst, in the year 1672. For the first hundred years or so of the school's existence materials for its history are very scanty. Mr. Row gives what he has been able to collect, and it is clear that at more than one period there was much neglect on the part of both headmaster and trustees. Here is a fairly late specimen: "About the year 1780 Mr. John Pratt, being at Midhurst, inquired after a Free School that was there when he was young, and was informed that the Revd. Schoolmaster pocketed the money and had kept no School for 16 years. He then applied to the Trustees, without any effect" (p. 52). This extract is taken from a memorandum which has come to light among the school archives. From the beginning of the nineteenth century materials for the history of the school become ampler, and the school itself began to make its reputation. It flourished under the Rev. John Woolf (headmaster 1799-1807)—who took some twenty boys with him from Midhurst to Rugby when he was appointed to the headmastership of that school in 1807, and who first brought Midhurst into close relations with Winchester College—and under the Rev. William Bayly (1807-1829). Its high-water mark appears to have been reached in the reign of the latter, when there were some seventy to ninety boarders besides day-boys and foundationers. Dr. Bayly was succeeded by his second son, the Rev. W. G. Bayly (1829-1837), and again, after the retirement of the Rev. C. J. Greene (1837-1846), from 1846 to 1859. From 1859 to 1880 the school was in abeyance, the pupils having dwindled till none were left, and the buildings went to ruin. Many abortive attempts at restoration and re-opening were made; but it was not till 1875 that any real progress was made, and five years later the school was re-opened under a scheme drawn up under the Endowed Schools Act,

as a "second-grade grammar-school." Modifications in detail have taken place since, but the organization remains in the main the same as in 1880, and the school on its new lines has continued to prosper. Floreat! Mr. Row has done his work uncommonly well, and has made the most of his somewhat exiguous materials. A valuable appendix of twenty-six pages contains the names, with short biographical notices, of such old Midhurstians as are known to have been at the grammar-school before the year 1859. Among other distinguished names we notice those of Lord Chief Justice Erle, Sir Charles Lyell, and Field-Marshal Sir F. P. Haines.

* * *

THE MENDING OF LIFE. By Richard Rolle, of Hampole. Edited by the Rev. Dundas Harford, M.A. London: *H. R. Allenson, Ltd.*, 1913. Small 8vo., pp. lvi + 96. Price 1s. 6d. net.

This is an anonymous English version, in modernized form, of about A.D. 1400, from the *De Emendatione Vitæ* of Rolle, now first printed from a Cambridge manuscript, with introduction and notes. Rolle was a very popular religious writer in his day; no less than between sixty and seventy manuscript copies of the *De Emendatione Vitæ* are still extant, and there are no fewer than five separate versions in the vernacular. Lovers of mediæval devotional literature will welcome this admirably produced and cheap little book. Mr. Harford's scholarly introduction gives a competent account of Rolle and his spiritual outlook, and of the various printed editions and manuscript copies of the original Latin and English texts. There are a few notes and a useful glossary.

* * *

ANCIENT EUGENICS. By Allen G. Roper, B.A. Oxford: *B. H. Blackwell*, 1913. Foolscap 8vo., pp. 76. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This little book contains the Arnold Prize Essay for 1913. In it Mr. Roper discusses the ideas and conceptions found in ancient Greek writers, and embodied often in practical politics, on those matters which are nowadays often grouped under the name of "Eugenics"—the attitude of the law towards marriage, the care of the child, influences of nature and nurture, gymnastics, and so forth. "Eugenics" were no matter of theorizing in ancient Sparta, but of stern, practical, selfish interpretation. Eugenic ideals slumbered for many a century after Aristotle. Nowadays, when these ideals are the centre of a whirling stream of ideas, suggestions, and theories—good, bad, and indifferent—Mr. Roper's well-written and thoughtful little study should find many readers.

* * *

Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. send us the new issue of the *Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries Year-Book*, 1914, being the fourth edition of Greenwood's *British Library Year-Book*. This is the most complete handbook to the libraries of the country yet published. Librarians and students, bookmen and social workers, will all alike find its pages very useful for references. The guide to the special collections of the libraries and museums of the country is a specially useful feature, which should

both give encouragement and prevent waste and duplication of work. The printing of some pages is somewhat blurred, and there are one or two signs of insufficient revision; but the defects are trifling, the value and uses of the volume are many and great.

* * *

Mr. Walter A. Locks has written a timely booklet on *Barking Abbey in the Middle Ages* (London: *Elliot Stock*, price 6d. net). Nothing remains of Barking Abbey, which was once ruled over by ladies of royal lineage, save some grassy heaps that mark the site. This site has been carefully laid out, under the supervision of the Morant Club, so that the foundations of the old abbey church can be traced. All the rest, abbey and abbey church, cloisters, dormitories, refectory, farm buildings, pleasure-grounds, and orchards, and much else—all have vanished. Mr. Locks gives a lively sketch of the history and activities of the abbey during a period of something like 900 years, which should do much, as the Bishop of Barking in his "Foreword" hopes, to "arouse wider interest in what is, in point of history, one of the most famous of our old abbeys—as it is certainly one of the least known." The booklet is indexed, and is provided with two plans and three photographic views of remains.

* * *

Messrs. Phillimore and Co., Chancery Lane, send us a copy of the second edition of the late Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore's *Pedigree Work* (price 1s. 6d.), revised by Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A. This "Handbook for the Genealogist" has been well known and well used for the last fourteen years. Both beginners and practised genealogists have found its hints and tables and date-book of regnal years uncommonly useful. Beginners especially will value the information as to how and where to look for what they want. This second edition is provided with a new date-book—1066 to 1914.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, February, reproduces effectively a number of Mr. Frank Bramgwyn's architectural etchings. "Broughton Castle," by Mr. J. A. Gotch; and "Old Fire Fighting Accessories," by Mr. I. C. Goodison, are among the articles splendidly illustrated in this sumptuous periodical.

* * *

The *Essex Review*, January, contains a paper, with illustration in colours, on the armorial bearings of the borough of Colchester, by Mr. W. Gurney Benham, the first of a series on "Arms of the Essex Boroughs." Among the other contents are, "The Saffron Walden Literary and Scientific Institution," by Mr. T. W. Huck; "Dr. Parr and Dr. Johnson in Essex," by Mr. V. de S. Fowke; "Nicholas Udall and the Braintree Plays," by the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy; and "Essex Labourers' Certificates, 1701-1800," by the Rev. A. Clark. The principal articles in that excellent quarterly, *History* (89, Farringdon Street, E.C., price 1s. net), are "The True Importance of Magna Carta," by Mr. J. F. H. Beddow; "Thucydides as General and Statesman," by Mr. H. B. Mayor; and "The Personal Factor in the English Reformation," by Mr. Walter Ashley. There are some capital review articles and a summary bibliography of recent historical literature. In the *Berks, Bucks and*

Oxon Archaeological Journal, January, Mr. C. E. Keyser describes Denchworth Church, with twelve fine plates; and there are also articles on Farnborough, near Wantage; the parish of Beenham; and Sandhurst, Berks. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, January 15, noticed *ante*, p. 106; part 8, vol. ii., of Mr. H. Harrison's always welcome and valuable etymological dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W., price 1s. net); part 9, vol. ii., of the *Journal of the Alchemical Society* (H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street, W.C., price 2s. net), containing a paper on "Kabalistic Alchemy," by Mr. A. E. Waite, with discussion; the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1912 (Washington, U.S.A.), which includes the usual general appendix, containing many valuable scientific memoirs—geological, archaeological, astronomical, anthropological, and other—filling over 600 pages; fasc. 18 of *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris, Rue Spontini, 19); and catalogues of miscellaneous books from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester, and the Central Book Stores, Liverpool, and of English and Welsh books from Mr. Frank Crowe, Wrexham.



Correspondence.

STOUGHTON IN SURREY.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN reference to the article by the Rev. J. B. McGovern in your issue for February, may I be allowed to say that, arising out of the publication of my booklet, some further particulars have come to my knowledge.

Thus the original manuscript of Sir Nicholas Stoughton has been found in the British Museum. The late Lord Onslow had informed me that he had made several unsuccessful searches for the book, which his ancestor lent Mr. Manning. I assumed, too rashly, that it had been lost. But a Mr. Bradley Stoughton, of New York, later informed me of its whereabouts. I have since been at work on this rather indecipherable manuscript, and discovered a great deal of additional information, which I hope to publish in some form when my researches are completed.

The singular use of "fatuitas" for villenage, noticed by Manning, is confirmed by another quotation from an old document of sale, in which "fatuus" is used unmistakably of a villein.

It appears that Israel Stoughton visited the father of Sir Nicholas Stoughton about the year 1642, and took back with him to America Rose, the sister of Sir W. Stoughton. Israel Stoughton had a brother named Thomas, and both were brothers of Dr. John Stoughton, Rector of St. Maries, Aldermanbury, upon whose history Mr. J. C. Whitebrook is engaged. Mr. Whitebrook and I have quite independently reached the conclusion that in all probability they were sons of a Rev. Thomas Stoughton, at one time Vicar of Great Coggleshall in Essex. He was "a minister of the Gospel" in Suffolk and Essex from 1589 to 1610, but a native of Sandwich, where appar-

ently he died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. I should be very grateful for any information from baptismal and other records connecting him certainly, or even probably, with the three brothers, John, Thomas, and Israel. The descendants of Thomas in the United States (Israel had no grandchildren) still use the robin as crest.

Perhaps I may also mention that the late Dr. John Stoughton, the well-known and justly esteemed Non-conformist divine, and father of Mr. Wilberforce Stoughton, the publisher, was almost certainly descended from the Stoughtons of Surrey.

HENRY J. BURKITT.

Stoughton Vicarage,
Surrey.

February 16, 1914.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GLASS.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN one of the windows on south side of the Trinity Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral is thirteenth-century glass representing robbers pursued by tortoises. Two men are depicted as running frantically, with several variously coloured tortoises in pursuit. On the left of the picture stands a third figure. The glass is somewhat broken.

Could any of your readers explain to what story or legend this picture refers?

JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

Rosedale,
Beaumont, Jersey, C.I.,
January 12, 1914.

THREE CROWNS IN HERALDRY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Three crowns appear in the arms of Bury St. Edmunds, and they do the same in the arms of Colchester. They also figure on the new East Anglian flag. What is their meaning? Are they connected with St. Edmund; and if so, why three?

PERCY CLARK.

Aldeburgh,
January 22, 1914.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.